

OVERSEAS NEWS

Union hostility grows to Nixon's economic measures

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 18

The hostility of organised labour towards President Nixon's economic policy is growing. Although one of the industries which is liable to benefit most from the 10 per cent import surcharge is the automobile industry, the president of the United Auto Workers, Mr Leonard Woodcock, said today that if the President's wage-price freeze were extended beyond the 90-day period, the UAW will "strongly consider" finding legal ways to terminate the contract of its members.

Dissension over currency strategy

Brussels, August 18

The monetary and commercial steps taken by the United States this week virtually cancelled out the benefits of the Kennedy round of tariff cuts. Dr Ralf Dahrendorf, West German Commissioner for External Affairs, said today.

"The Commission will take the whole matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva next Tuesday. The Americans will have an unpleasant day — and they deserve it," he said.

The Commission has been drawing up proposals in the past two days for the meeting of finance and economics ministers here tomorrow. Central bank governors of the Six will also be present.

The Commission's proposals, which were not made public, cover possible courses of action to protect Common Market commerce and currencies. Dr Dahrendorf said they would not include any idea of retaliation against American import restrictions.

"The whole idea is just too dangerous for trade relations between the United States and the European Community," he said.

Dr Dahrendorf said the Commission would propose subsidies to protect some of the industries hit hardest by the restrictions. Some West German products will cost 18 to 25 per cent more in the United States.

One of their major preoccupations has been to head off an almost inevitable clash between France and West Germany. West Germany favours allowing currencies to find their own value through the laws of supply and demand, whereas the French favour controls and fixed parities.

To accommodate both views, the Commission is proposing to introduce a two-tier system of money markets throughout the Community. Already Belgium, Luxembourg and France have such a system.

The plan, sponsored by Belgium, calls for the use of official markets and fixed priorities for dealings between Governments and for trading. Speculative money would be diverted to a "free" market in each country where all the currencies would move up and down according to whatever price was agreed between buyer and seller.

Commission sources said the official market would float, but with all currencies tied to each other within fluctuation limits of 0.60 cent. The movements of all the currencies in this "concerted floating" would be controlled by a permanent consultation group including representatives of all six countries.

The Ministers also have to decide what to do about the Common Market unit of account. The unit is the "currency" used by the Market for agricultural transactions. It has been pegged to the same gold value as the dollar.

Line on import charge hardens

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 18

President Nixon's conditions for settling the dollar crisis appear to have hardened significantly.

Administration officials indicated today that the United States would not be satisfied with a realignment of currency rates but would also demand the removal of unfair trade barriers and a sharing of military defence burdens as its price for the removal of the ban on gold sales and the 10 per cent import surcharge.

The Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Volcker, on his return from Europe last night, hinted that it might be a long time before the United States began selling gold to other governments again at \$35 an ounce. He then said that exchange rates of some major industrial currencies would have to be realigned before gold sales were resumed.

But there were "other elements" — unfair trade barriers that would have to be lifted — and there would also have to be a "fair sharing of the burden of military expenditure."

Mr Volcker did not reply directly to questions on the Administration's condition for

Japan seeks lead from Britain

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Tokyo, August 18

Japanese economists are looking to Britain to take a lead in heading off a world monetary catastrophe. In the meantime, the government has today announced a supplementary Budget to put 500,000 million yen into the economy to sustain industries hit by Mr Nixon's dollar rescue operation.

At the Keidanren, Japan's Federation of Economic Organisations, the acknowledged powerhouse behind the country's trading thrust, I was told: "Great Britain should take the initiative in getting us out of this mess. The pound is not too strong like the Canadian dollar and the yen, nor is it too weak like the franc, or the lire, or the American dollar."

In Japan's view, Britain should propose a multipoint adjustment of currency with denominations floating within a band widened to allow fluctuations of up to 5 per cent each side of fixed parities. Prompt action along these lines according to the deputy director of the Keidanren's international economic affairs department, Mr Masaya Miyoshi, would, along with Mr Nixon's induced swing of trade against Japan, allow the yen to settle close to its present valuation.

There will be no revaluation of the yen "this weekend" according to Mr Miyoshi but beyond that, in spite of the government's guarantee to maintain parity, "if the paralysis in the European money market continues, Japan may have to revalue. Pressures may develop which the government cannot resist."

Breach
President Nixon's sudden measures to curb the flow of dollars abroad by the aid of the aid program, which is almost certain to open a breach between Japan and America, Miyoshi warned. He said: "Japan and America can in future be good trading partners but not again members of the same family."

This means that Japan will now seek with greater urgency to reduce her dependency on trade with the United States, amounting to one third of her overseas business. In Keidanren, thinking Japan must advance from the position of producing goods and simply selling them overseas.

Europe is likely to become a major target for the more sophisticated policies of capital and technical investment and exchanges. Already exploratory work has been done to see if Japan can buy into the European car business.

The Nixon measures are likely to mean only a temporary climb from what the Japanese laughingly call the recession of the past 18 months, will be postponed. Instead of showing an increase of 8.5 per cent this financial year the gross national product may continue to show the effect of the crisis may be to benefit ordinary workers more than a continued boom.

Japanese economists continue to believe in the fundamental strength of the Japanese economy and in its likely recovery — even if this takes five years — under Nixon's remedy. Hence Japan continues through the Bank of Japan to support the dollar by showing its reserves through purchase to more than \$10,000 millions.

But with yesterday's announcement of a big injection of money to keep the economy booming, on top of an earlier anti-recession commitment of 480,000 million yen, the effect of the crisis may be to benefit ordinary workers more than a continued boom.

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The wreckage of the US Army helicopter which exploded near Pegnitz, Germany, killing 37 soldiers during a routine training mission yesterday

Deadlock in row over fishing limit

By CAMPBELL PAGE

A serious dispute between Britain and Iceland over the extension of Icelandic fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles by September 1972 now seems imminent.

Mr Einar Agustsson, Iceland's Foreign Minister, told a press conference in London yesterday that his talks at the Foreign Office had been "a meeting between friends to discuss a matter of great mutual interest and importance," and that they had brought "a full, free, and useful exchange of views."

Britain regards the 1961 agreement, which ended the "cold war" between the two countries, as containing no provision for termination. According to the agreement, the Icelandic Government should give six months' notice of any further extension of fishing limits, and if this is disputed either party may refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.

Iceland's new Left-wing coalition Government is firmly and publicly committed to extending fishing limits to 50 miles, to include the rich fishing grounds of the Continental Shelf, by September 1, next year.

Mr Agustsson yesterday had little faith in the ability of the International Court to judge a matter "where there is no international law to abide by."

and pointed out that 25 nations had already extended their fishing limits beyond 12 miles.

The leader of the Icelandic delegation to the preparatory committee of the United Nations' Third Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva, Mr Einar Andersen, also had little confidence in satisfactory results from the 1973 conference, which the British Government regards as the natural forum for all questions of jurisdiction over the high seas.

The clearest public statement of the British position came from Mr Anthony Royle, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, in the Commons last month. He described the 1961 agreement with Iceland as being on a subject which affects our vital interests in a manner which is bound to give rise to concern in this country.

He also said that we should regard any extension of Iceland's fishing limits beyond 12 miles as contrary to international law.

Calamitous

Estimating the effect of the extension, Mr Royle said: "The proposed 50-mile limit would include virtually all the fishing grounds in the Icelandic area, and the extension of our vessels from them would deprive us of between one-fifth and one-quarter of all British landings of such species as cod, haddock, and plaice."

"The effect on our fishing industry as a whole and on

supplies and prices would be serious. But for the distant water section of the fleet it would be calamitous, since between 40 per cent and 60 per cent of its catch comes from grounds which would be lost. Only to a very limited extent could the loss be made good by switching to other grounds."

Mr Agustsson and his delegation yesterday met Mr Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, officials from the Foreign Office, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, and the British Ambassador in Reykjavik for informal talks to explain the Icelandic Government's decision. Iceland has not officially served notice of its intentions, and negotiations have not started.

The threat from international fleets was described by Mr Andersen, who referred to highly developed fishing vessels with electronic devices to locate shoals of fish, and noted the growing presence of Japanese, Soviet, East German, Polish, and Spanish fleets off Iceland.

Asked about the possible recurrence of the "cold war," Mr Agustsson said: "I think both nations have had memories of the cold war and, as I keep on saying, I hope we will reach a solution before it comes to that."

Iceland has also announced its intention of renegotiating its defence agreements with the United States over the NATO base at Keflavik.

Rumania strikes a blow in war of nerves

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Western intelligence is convinced that Russia has ordered a postponement of Warsaw Pact manoeuvres due to take place this month in Bulgaria. It looks as if the manoeuvres, codenamed Exercise Istok, were due to begin last Sunday, but Rumania refused to grant transit rights for Russian and other troops to reach Bulgaria.

A significant straw in the wind, blandly revealed by the Bulgarian authorities, is that the Soviet army chief of staff has arrived there, "on holiday." This could be part of Moscow's war of nerves, intended to shake Rumania away from her independent policy.

A state of critical articles in newspapers of the Warsaw group, attacking the present Rumanian policy and later reprinted in Soviet papers, are obviously part of this psychological warfare. These are similar to the attacks which preceded the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Another piece of intimidation was the military exercises which have just taken place in Hungary. But Western experts believe that this was on a more

modest scale than originally planned. In addition to the Russians, only Czech and Hungarian units took part, and the exercise appears to have been limited to bridge building.

This could be taken as a warning shot to the Rumanians but if so, it appears to have failed to impress President Ceausescu. Bucharest is reported to be calm and officials are taking their summer holidays as planned. No doubt the visit this week of a senior military delegation from China, on its way to Albania, stiffened morale.

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Hussein heads unity agenda

From DAVID HIRST

Beirut, August

President Sadat, Gaddafi began talks in Dam today to put the final touches to the constitution of the latest experiment in unity, the federation of E Libya, and Syria.

But high on their agenda is the immediate task of settling the most serious Arab conflict of the moment, the one between King Hussein and the guerrillas, and the reg supporting them.

Not since the days of Egyptian-Syrian union, broke up in 1961, has a President visited Syria. When Nasser went there in early days of the union, the enthusiasm of the welcome crowds knew no bounds.

Of all Arab capitals, Damascus feels most strongly Arab unity. According to Damascus radio, Sadat's splendid reception, which has been like the old still, it represents a considerable triumph for Assad.

It is the logical conclusion of his victory over the strong man Salah Jadid in early days of the union. That was a victory measure, for those, Assad, who sought to exit Syria from the deep isolation of the past few years.

In joining the federate Arab republics, which is endorsed by a referendum all three countries, Assad — for the time being — credit of putting back on a course without losing much of the Arab local hegemony.

The projected federation is a much more than the abortive Syrian union, which subordinated Syria to Egypt within a system. Whether such a association can develop to make a decisive move on the East-West axis, or become apparent fairly soon.

Tougher nut
Libya and Egypt sh their teeth in the Sudan, Syria's troubles with the guerrillas, the situation has a much tougher crack.

In their efforts to get Hussein to come to terms the guerrillas, they have used sticks and carrots, but the second prize if he refuses to do so, should logically, use more sticks.

It is mainly Syria which is wielding it at present with its armoured build-up in the Golan Heights and what is on the described as the largest Syrian military ever held in the area.

Syria is most unlikely to embark on a military adventure against Jordan on its own. It must have Egypt at its side. The federal constitution defines the role of the military in the country, and the federal government is responsible for the security of the country and operations.

The movement of the military is also envisaged. It has been reported that, at a Tripoli conference, the military under pressure from the Egyptian Government, has agreed to a secret decision to intervene militarily in Jordan if a military fails. It is a commitment which both countries will be most reluctant to fulfil.

In Jerusalem, the Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, said that the Egyptian Government is fighting in the Middle East, a continued moves toward political settlement. "My policy is that in the weeks ahead, the emphasis will be on political moves. He then said the next move was up to the United States.

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TELEVISION

"THIS WEEK," wherever (ITV, 9.30). Earlier, another Tortelier master-class on a Beethoven sonata repeated (BBC-2, 8.15). Later, Ingmar Bergman's "Now About These Women" (World Cinema), BBC-2, 10.10. Lighter, Judith Durham, ex-Seeker, sings (BBC-1, 10.15).

BBC-1
11.25 a.m. Cricket: Third Test Match: England v. India.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
4.45 News.
5.00 Show Jumping and Cricket: Schools Day at Hickstead.
7.30 Test: England v. India.
4.45 Jackanory.
4.55 Wacko Races.
5.15 Summer Search: The Farne Islands.
5.45 Adventures of Parsley.
5.50 News.
6.00 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
6.45 Heinz Sielmann's Expedition North America: Wildlife of the New World—part 1, Canadian Spring.
7.10 Top of the Pops.
7.50 All in the Family.
8.15 The Good Old Days: City Varieties Theatre, Leeds.
9.00 News.
9.20 The First Churchill: part 7, Trial of Strength.
10.55 Judith Durham.
10.55 24 Hours: Kenneth Allop.
11.20 Victorian Pastimes.
11.45 Weather.
11.45 Wales (BBC-1 except)—0.0 p.m. Wales Today: Nationwide, 0.45-7.10 Heddiw, 10.5-

BBC-2
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ITV
LONDON (Thames)
1.45 p.m. Racing from York: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races.
3.40 Origami.
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Woodlands—Animal Doc-
5.20 How.
5.50 News.
6.00 Smith.
6.30 Crossroads.
6.55 It's Tarbuck.
7.25 Thursday Film: "Quebec," with Corinne Calvet, Patric Knowles.
9.00 Alexander the Greatest.
9.30 This Week.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Avengers.
11.00 The Persuaders: Alistair Burnet.
11.25 a.m. The Persuaders: Alistair Burnet.

ANGLIA—2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0 races. 4.30 Anglo News. 4.45 Mel-a-lou. 5.30 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 What's On. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Train to Survival. 7.25 Film: "Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison," with Steve Cochran, David Brian. 9.00 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Strange Report. 11.55 at the End of the Day.

CHANNEL—1.45 p.m. Racing from York: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 4.0 Origami. 4.10 Puffins Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Survival. 5.30 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 Channel News. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: "Pas-

MIDLANDS (ATV)—1.45 p.m. Racing from York: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.50 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.25 How. 4.35 Skippy. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Film: "Golden Triangle," with Alex. 7.00 Robertson. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Our Yesterday. 11.20 The Communicators.

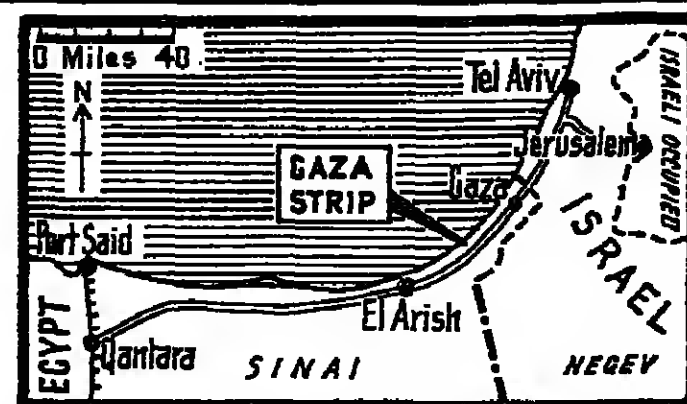
NORTHERN (Granada)—1.45 p.m. Racing from York: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3.5 News: Peyton Place. 4.10 Origami. 4.25 How. 4.35 News. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Newsday. 6.25 Film: "Tommy Steele, Janet Munro, 8.5 Theatre of Suspense: 'Nightmare,' with Julie Harris, Farrey Grant. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.

هكذا من النجول

The new settlers

Gaza refugees go west

WALTER SCHWARZ reports from El Arish in Sinai



The Arab refugees are on the move again. Not "back home," as they have been speciously promised for two decades, but in the opposite direction — towards Egypt. Not on foot in straggling columns, as in 1948 and 1967, but in lorries hired by the Israeli Army. Not fleeing of their own accord, but moved by order.

Convoys after convoys arrived in this hot, sleepy, fly-ridden desert town which was built to house Egyptian workers at the Suez Canal.

The refugees looked dazed and exhausted after working around the clock to take their homes to pieces against the deadline. Some are angry, others are in high-pitched voluble despair. But the dominant mood is bewilderment. Why? Why to El Arish, which is in Egypt? What will become of us here? Nobody has the slightest idea.

A cheerful Israeli said this mood was only to be expected. "We used to feel the same when we got to an immigrant town miles from nowhere. We spent weeks waiting about the lovely homes and jobs and cities we had exchanged for mere huts in the desert. But we cheered up, and so will they. It's for their own good."

Perhaps in the long run it is.

The Israelis have taken the first concrete steps for 23 years to resettle Arab refugees: a radical change. For 23 years the refugees' status in their camps has remained deliberately frozen — for 19 years by the Arabs and for the past four by the Israelis.

Each side worked on the assumption that to change the status quo was against its own interests, whatever it might have done for the refugees. For the Arabs, resettlement would have been an admission that a return "home to Israel" was not the only solution. For the Israelis, resettlement in advance of a peace treaty seemed to pose insoluble problems of "where?" and "how?"

What changed their minds now seems to have been a mixture. My guess is that part of it was General Dayan's pique over the fact that only in Gaza, of the occupied territories, were the commandos able to defy him.

That there was a punitive element in the new policy seems to have been betrayed by the Defence Minister (for a politician in power he is phenomenally frank) when a deputy of Gaza leaders asked him to stop evicting people from the

camps. He replied: "I will do so when you start doing your jobs and keeping your areas quiet."

Another motive seems to have been a wish to use an exceptionally favourable situation to "do something" about the camps. The Arabs were in disarray, the Jordanian guerrillas on the run, the great Powers busy with other matters.

In breaking up the larger camps, "security" was a genuine reason and a pretext. Wide roads through a labyrinth of shacks makes it harder for commandos to hide, or to dominate the population. Also, well-dispersed refugees are easier to police than when they are crowded into mammoth camps.

It was a pretext because naked "resettlement" would have been fiercely opposed by the United Nations, which runs the camps, because its resolution has precluded this as a substitute for a settlement. Moving occupied populations also infringes the Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory. All this can be got round in the name of security.

Not surprisingly, the Israelis seem to have bided their time. Their new policy of "doing

something about those camps." What may have started as a limited security operation seems somehow to have developed into a resettlement programme.

So far as there is a policy, it is to move out one in five of the 180,000 people who occupy the Gaza camps. El Arish became a receiving area because it has vacant houses. In the first phase, existing accommodation here and in the Gaza Strip will be filled. Those who are moved will then be employed in building new homes — perhaps whole new towns and villages — for the next wave.

Jobs are the central idea. On the West Bank coexistence, normality, and even goodwill have been built up by giving the Arabs good jobs for the first time in their lives. If the same can be done with the refugees they will cease to be refugees and the sharpest thorn in Israel's side will have been pulled.

Most Israelis are now convinced that they are at last doing the right thing by the refugees.

What seems to have occurred to nobody is that after 20 years even a hut in a refugee camp becomes home. It grows, it adds

extra rooms and a garden, with perhaps a vine for shade. Camps become like rooted rooms, a porch and a hall, and villages. It is ironic that Arab refugees, who have defied the world with complaints about their camps, should now be demonstrating in defence of their "homes." But that is the fact.

I had expected that protest in Gaza would have been heavily political: directed against a political advantage Israel hopes to get through the back door. But the teachers, lawyers, and local officials who lead the protest movement all stress the human side.

"If they had built a new village somewhere and moved people into it, out much fuss would have been made, in spite of the objections against the resettlement," one of the Gaza notables told me. "But what happened instead? After 20 years of promises and hopes, people are packed on to army lorries and sent to the Egyptian desert."

For the moment much of the misery arises from the indignity of it all. On arrival here, people seem to be given houses at random. One family, which arrived today, was bewildered to find itself in what

was once somebody's spacious, middle class house, with tall rooms, a porch and a hall, and ornate tiled floors — wanting nothing but the good wash it was getting within a few hours of the family's arrival.

But other people are being put into hovels far worse than the huts they left behind. I saw an old man, almost incoherent with indignation and despair, who had been put into a filthy room without even a window — less inviting than a prison cell.

Perhaps the old man's relatives, or the authorities, will find him a better room. Perhaps in a little time people will make the best of El Arish as they made the best of their camps in Gaza. Perhaps there will be work, perhaps schools will be available (though for the moment nobody knows). And perhaps in the long run, if they cease to be refugees, both they and Israel will benefit.

It might happen if the operation began to be planned as if it concerned human beings — with the thoughtful and arduous public relations the Israelis practise on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem. Meanwhile, what was meant to be progress yields only rage and despair.

When the US went into Cambodia last year it was advertised as a limited operation. In the first of three articles from Phnom Penh T. D. ALLMAN describes how deeply the Americans are bogged down

America's expensive short cut to nowhere

Last year an American commentator, well-known for his pro-administration views, flew in for a short look at the Cambodian situation. Before his departure he was asked by a confident American official what he thought of the American invasion, which President Nixon had just described as "a surgical operation, limited in time and space."

"Hell," the visitor said to the startled official, "we'll be paying for this one, for 25 years."

From 1963, when Prince Sihanouk ended the United States aid programme here, until 1970, when it was re-established, Cambodia cost the US nothing, except a lot of irritation from time to time.

During the 1970 financial year Cambodia cost the US a visible \$8.9 million. During the 1971 period, which ended last month, the visible US appropriations for Cambodia rose to \$23.5 million. For 1972 the Administration has asked for \$310 million in visible appropriations to prop up the Lon Nol regime, and has begun spending it as it did in the previous years, before Congress has had the chance to decide.

Not included

The visible expenditures, however, are only part, probably less than half, of the total US annual investment in this country. The visible appropriations which Congress is given the opportunity to approve have not included the cost of the initial US invasion, the continuing cost of US-subsidised South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia nor the salaries and operating expenses of the more than 100 American officials stationed here, nor of those — more numerous in total — who support America's Cambodian operations from Saigon, Honolulu, and Washington.

Nor do the official appropriations include the entire cost of training Cambodian troops abroad, nor the gifts of captured Communist weapons to the Cambodian Government, nor the cost of the

clandestine US operations in Cambodia.

Most importantly, the official appropriations do not include the most expensive single US activity in Cambodia, the bombing of Communist troops, both in tactical support of the Cambodian Army and in efforts to block the Communist supply routes.

The total US spending on Cambodia, therefore, is much higher than the official figures indicate. As one US official recently said, "It is probably unknowable, if not incalculable."

Conservative estimates including the costs of the bombing, indicate that Cambodia over the next 11 months will account for about \$1 billion (\$416 millions) of American tax money. This is a higher figure, significantly higher, than the pre-war per capita income for the entire Cambodian nation.

The emergence of an American financial commitment to the survival of yet another shaky South-east Asian regime, at a time when the US is ostensibly withdrawing from the region, is an example of the built-in American tendency towards imperialism, and of the Presidential power to finance such expansions without Congressional approval.

The US military effort to support the Lon Nol regime is a case in point. It began in June last year, with one retired army officer, two subordinates, and "presidential determinations" totalling \$8.9 million. The White House determinations needed no Congressional approval, because the funds were diverted from military assistance programmes in other countries. In this case, the countries were Turkey and South Korea, which are often over-appropriated to leave the Pentagon contingency funds for emergencies — especially those nupopular with Congress.

President Nixon made other, unapproved, commitments to the Cambodian aid programme in the following months: first, one of \$40 million and then another \$50 million. By September the US still without Congressional approval —

was providing Cambodia with more sophisticated equipment and critical air support. A "Special Supplementary Group" was also established in Saigon to provide Cambodia with military aid.

By the time the American Congress began debating aid for Cambodia in November and December, it was faced with what one US senator at the time described to me as "a fait accompli."

Six months after a Cambodian invasion which it had not approved, Congress was left little choice but to agree to a residual financial commitment to Cambodia and attempt to hold it within reasonable bounds.

Nine months later the effects of US military aid are obvious. The Cambodian Army is much better equipped, somewhat better trained, slightly larger, and, as one American official put it, "a little less amateurish" than it was.

One battalion of trained Khmer troops returns, fully armed and equipped, from South Vietnam each week. Weekly convoys of US arms go up the Mekong to replenish the munitions the army has expended. The US has paid for a Cambodian Army that now has about eight to ten times the number of fighting men the Communists have, many times the fire power, and backed it up with the full support of the US air arsenal.

Dependent

The result is a mass of men and arms whose sheer volume makes any spectacular Communist offensive in Cambodia — and the embarrassment it would cause the Nixon Administration — rather unlikely for the time being.

The cost to the US, however, has been the creation of a foreign army totally dependent on American supplies, and largely dependent on US advice, administration, and air power. US officials here have been trying to keep the outward signs of this dependency as small as possible — and more importantly, to limit the dependency to areas where it is unavoidable.

Almost without trying the US has made an open-ended commitment here which is different in style but similar in substance to its commitments in Laos and South Vietnam. The Americans who have fought to avoid the grandiose excesses that have characterised US involvements elsewhere, nevertheless, are proud of their "low profile" achievement — and feel even prouder they say, when the Cambodians complain that they are expected to do too much with too little aid.

But the same officials concede that it is hard to fit what they are doing into any convincing scheme of US withdrawal from Indo-China, and a commitment to a client State by any other name seems just as binding.

Both American and Cambodian officials concerned in the Cambodian aid programmes see "no major increases in spending," as one of them put it, the unintended implication being that the \$75 million increase in visible expenditure planned for this year alone is negligible.

A diminution of the US investment in Cambodia is not even suggested in the roughest communications — and there seems no evidence to suggest that the US has anything but another 23 years to go in mortgaging payments on last year's decision to try to use Cambodia as a shortcut out of Vietnam.

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If you don't have to open the windows, you don't let in all the smoke and dirt from outside.

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Australians to withdraw

Canberra, August 18

Most of the 6,000 Australian servicemen on duty in South Vietnam will be home by Christmas this year, the Prime Minister, Mr William McMahon, told Parliament tonight.

A similar announcement was made later by the Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, in Wellington.

Mr McMahon said the country's six-year troop commitment to the South Vietnamese Government was being brought to a close. He added that the two-year period of National Service which 8,000 Australians have to serve will be reduced to 18 months.

Following these steps there will be a 9 per cent reduction in the strength of the Australian Army — from 44,000 to 40,000.

"Most of the combat elements will be at home in Australia by Christmas, 1971," Mr McMahon said.

Australian forces, including naval personnel, would begin withdrawing in the next few months. The approved aid "package" of £12 millions for South Vietnam to be spent over the next three years.

Australia joined the Vietnam war in 1965 with a commitment of several thousand troops, which grew to a peak of 8,000 men in 1968.

New Zealand's Vietnam force numbers 280 combat troops after a series of withdrawals. A few air force personnel and staff are maintained in the Australian and New Zealand force (ANZAC). New Zealand has lost 35 men in the war.

In Saigon 552 bombers are reported to have carried out heavy raids inside the demilitarised zone and to have flown three missions in support of South Vietnamese marines who recaptured the base of Nui Ba Ho. — Reuters and UPI.

Independence demand by church leaders

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 18

The leaders of the two biggest Churches in South Africa met South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, today in the capital, Windhoek, to demand independence for the territory. The talks which lasted more than three hours, were described by Mr Vorster as "penetrating and purposeful."

He added: "I have left them in no doubt as to where the Government stands. I have also emphasised that the Government will maintain law and order in the territory and the Government will continue to govern the different nations of the territory in consultation with the various nations."

The International Court of Justice has just given an advisory opinion that South Africa's occupation of the territory is unlawful, and renewed pressures are being exerted at the United Nations to force South Africa to leave South-west Africa, which it has refused to do.

The South African Government, which has refused to accept the offer, is now being urged by the United Nations to accept the offer. The court did not accept the offer.

The South African Government was reasonably confident that the church leaders would endorse overwhelmingly South Africa's administration, but after the stand taken by the two church leaders there must be grave doubts about the outcome of a plebiscite.

Walk-off ends goodwill game

Durban, August 18

A team of basketball players from a French warship which was making a goodwill visit to Durban walked off the court after a dispute about apartheid laws.

The sailors, from the frigate Enseigne Henry, were due to play a local side last night, but were told that two black members of the team would be barred from taking part in the match.

An official of Natal Basketball Association advised them to replace the two men with white players, but the French sailors refused, walked off the court as play was due to start, and returned to their ship.

Speaking by radio telephone from the warship at sea today,

Airlift after eruption

Coyhaique August 18

Chilean army helicopters flew through clouds of poisonous smoke today to airlift to safety nearly two hundred people in an Andean valley turned into an inferno by six days of volcanic eruption.

Fears of a large death toll after the Hudson volcano burst into life on Friday, lessened when authorities announced that only 15 families—about 50 people—were still missing.

Earlier, it had been feared

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticating the birth and permanent address of any child, must be sent to the Registrar General, 101, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: 01-837 7011). For marriages, see page 10. For deaths, see page 10.

BIRTHS

BATSON—On August 16, 1971, LINDA and MICHAEL had a daughter, LINDA.

DEATHS (cont.)

O'BRIEN—On August 18, 1971, at his home, 101, Strand, London, W.C.2, died MICHAEL O'BRIEN, aged 70 years.

MARRIAGES

CRIPPS—On August 16, 1971, at St. Paul's Church, London, W.C.2, were married LINDA and MICHAEL.

DEATHS

BENNETT—On August 16, 1971, at his home, 101, Strand, London, W.C.2, died MICHAEL BENNETT, aged 70 years.

DEATHS

BROWN—On August 16, 1971, at his home, 101, Strand, London, W.C.2, died MICHAEL BROWN, aged 70 years.

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Delmore, August 18

President Banda of Malawi made a sentimental journey today to the South African gold mine where he worked almost fifty years ago for £1.60 a month.

It was a day of nostalgia for the 65-year-old President who arrived here as a barefoot, penniless teenager.

Dr Banda flew to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport early today after an overnight visit to Cape Town and went straight out to see the Rand Refinery, the world's biggest gold refinery. From there he was driven to this small railway station among the mine dumps outside Johannesburg.

He walked eagerly across a footbridge over the railway to visit the now disused mine where he worked as a clerk and interpreter. He insisted on walking through the whole deserted complex, recalling the names of people who had worked with him.

and the position of their desks.

He walked into a big wall safe—long since empty—where the pay he helped to dispense every Friday, used to be kept. "Only four of us were allowed into this safe," he remarked.

In a small office, Dr Banda handed his cane and fly-whisk to an aide, sat down at a desk and flicked through an abandoned set of files found in a drawer. "When I worked here," he told the white officials with him, "I took the trouble to make up the ledger in my own education."

As he walked through the compound the President was jostled by off-duty African miners, eager to catch a glimpse of him. Ignoring the programme, he insisted on visiting the kitchens. "When I was here I had fish every Wednesday. Sometimes I managed to get it even on Fridays," he commented.

Entering the kitchen, he nodded in excitement at huge bowls of fish being prepared for the midday meal and said, "There you are, I told you it was fish on Wednesdays."

From Delmore, the President flew by helicopter this afternoon to the Western Deep Levels mine where he was due to address 4,000 young Malawians working at the mine as he did.

They are part of a total of

Dr Banda enjoys a sentimental visit to the mines



Dr Banda

more than 90,000 Malawians working at the gold mines along Johannesburg's reef.

At the Rand Refinery, he was presented with a gold paper knife as a memento of his visit and heard himself described as the most distinguished African to have worked at the gold mines. — Reuters and UPI.

Lake watch by Portuguese officers

From JIM HOAGLAND: Blantyre, August 18

Malawi is cooperating in Portugal's campaign against African guerrillas in Mozambique and has recently banded over two patrol boats on Lake Malawi to seconded Portuguese naval officers.

The 360-mile lake connects Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania, where the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) has its headquarters. Exiled Malawi opponents of President Banda also live there, and it is thought that the Portuguese maintain a fleet of patrol boats keep a watch for moves against Banda's Government, as well as for Frelimo infiltrators.

Although its own forces are militarily insignificant, Malawi's geographic position gives it importance in the struggle between black guerrillas and white-minority Governments of Southern Africa. The country probes like a long finger into the middle of Mozambique and would be an excellent sanctuary for Frelimo

but Banda refuses to allow guerrillas to operate. Landlocked and poor, Malawi is dependent on Portuguese harbours and railways for its imports and exports. Banda has also publicly proclaimed his friendship for the Portuguese and South African Governments which are encouraging investment in Malawi.

The Malawi ruler's enemies say he has signed a secret defence pact with South Africa. Malawi denied this and was deeply embarrassed last year when a South African Cabinet Minister seemed to give the allegation substance.

The Minister, Carel de Wet, said South Africa would be able to use an airport Malawi is building with South African financial help as a base for a war department point in the North to fight guerrillas.

Diplomats here point out that the statement came in the middle of a tough election campaign and may have been

designed to dampen white criticism of South Africa's loans to Malawi. But de Wet's refusal to retract the assertion keeps alive speculation on Malawi-South African security links.

South Africa's direct support for Malawi's security forces appears to have been limited to lending the Malawi police a few hand guns. Malawi has accredited a South African military attaché, one of three here. The others are British and American. Like their South African counterparts they are thought to spend more time studying the guerrilla struggle in Mozambique than Malawi's military forces.

The country has an army of less than 1,000 men, which is reported to be equipped with British-made weapons. The better equipped police force, which Banda relies on more than the army, numbers about 2,000.

The army is run by British officers on contract to Malawi, which has depended on the former colonial power for all its military assistance in the past. Malawi's decision to use seconded Portuguese officers in the gunboats is the first significant departure from that pattern.

Banda's Government has feared for some time that the Malawi exiles, who mounted an abortive raid against Banda in 1967, would make common cause with Frelimo and attack Malawi. Frelimo is thought to have 6,000 to 8,000 armed guerrillas. The growing cooperation with Portugal although it is still at a low level, may represent an insurance against that.

Washington Post.

● In Dar-es-Salaam, Frelimo reports killing 73 Portuguese soldiers in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province in recent months. A communiqué today also said an autonomous hands on the 17th millions which the project would require — all of it, incidentally, to be raised by a foreign loan.

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Venice wary of outside interference

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 18

The director-general of Unesco, M Rene Maheu, given the Italian Government a gently worded ultimatum that it should approve a special law designed to save Venice before next October.

Unesco's consultative committee on Venice, composed of seven Italians and seven non-Italians, drew up a plan for an international campaign to save Venice, July, 1969. It included a scheme for raising funds and also made many pertinent recommendations on salvaging Venetian art treasures and buildings, and how to make the city suitable again for habitation.

It is one of the unexplained mysteries why the Government's own project, announced last January by the Minister for Public Works, Signor Ferrarini, has not been approved by the Cabinet.

A second mystery, particularly to foreigners, is why no one in the Government is obliged to justify its lack of action to Unesco or to the world. The time may be approaching when Venice must be expropriated by a UN rescue task force.

The explanation, given in the local press, is that both Venice's city council and the Veneto regional assembly are opposed to the plan because it represents, to them, undue outside interference in their autonomy.

The Christian Democrats have an absolute majority in the region, and it can only be concluded that they want the autonomous hands on the 17th millions which the project would require — all of it, incidentally, to be raised by a foreign loan.

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Heart-lung operation stirs new controversy

Cape Town, August 18

In a last attempt to save the life of the heart and lung recipient, a doctor who died at Groote Schuur hospital on Tuesday, doctors removed his right lung before death, the newspaper "Die Burger" said today.

The operation was given no mention in bulletins issued by the hospital, the paper said. Doctors at Groote Schuur declined to comment on the report today.

The operation has rekindled controversy in medical circles here. A doctor, whose name may not be mentioned under South African medical laws — said: "It's not so important that Mr Herbert was kept alive for 23 days."

"The important thing is — and this is quite clear from the bulletins — that the rejection process started immediately after the transplant and this meant in the end that he had no possible hope of recovery."

A specialist, whose name was also not disclosed, said he was "disturbed about certain aspects of the transplant which seemed dangerously close to outright experimentation. It should never have been done unless there was some real hope of substantially improving the patient's condition."

Professor Christian Barnard, who performed the combined transplant on July 25, refused to comment. He has said he is writing a full report on "the operation, treatment, progress, and death" of Herbert for the South African medical journal. — UPI.

Dumping denied

A Dutch shipping firm yesterday denied charges made by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry that one of its ships was dumping industrial waste in the North Sea.

An official of the firm said the ship, Constance, formerly named Stella Maris, was in the Norwegian port of Hovdevik unloading creosote. There was no question of her having industrial waste on board.

France tries to allay Peru's fears

Paris, August 18

France will give Peru every assurance that its nuclear explosions in the Southern Pacific will not have any ill effects, French officials said today.

But they said France would pursue the current test programme in spite of a warning from Peru's President, Juan Velasco Alvarado, that if France did not stop its tests Peru would be forced to sever diplomatic relations. President Velasco's warning was contained in a cable sent to President Pompidou.

President Pompidou is expected to assure President Velasco that France has taken the most stringent precautions to prevent any ill effects to human health from the French nuclear tests.

The French Government is satisfied that the tests, which it says are carried out in an extremely isolated area, have not contaminated the atmosphere of countries bordering the Pacific.

French and foreign scientists have established that the tests could not be held responsible for the earthquakes in Latin America or in other countries, the French officials said.

Peace team warned not to try second entry

Eight members of a London-based relief organisation have been warned that if they make a second attempt to enter East Pakistan, they will be handed over to the civil authorities for trial, a spokesman for the agency, Operation Omega, said yesterday.

The party, six British (including two women) and two Americans, returned to the Indian border outpost of Petrapole yesterday after 26 hours on East Pakistan territory. They were reported to be on their way to Calcutta after spending Tuesday night under arrest in Lahore.

The party crossed into East Pakistan without visas and travel documents as a protest and carried a token relief of half a ton of high-protein biscuits and 500 saris. They were stopped two miles inside the border.

The Omega spokesman said: "The team will be making a second attempt to enter Pakistan. The only reason they are at the moment returning to India is because of the illness of a team member."

The Omega team had informed London they had been approached by Pakistani troops after crossing the border on Tuesday night. After an hour's discussion with troops, the mission members were taken to Lahore where they spent the night under arrest in the officers' mess.

"This morning they were told by a brigadier it would be impossible for them to continue their journey and if they made a second attempt to enter the country they would be handed over to the civil authorities for trial."

The mission is hoping to distribute rice, powdered milk, baby food and vitamin tablets in East Pakistan.

In Hongkong the Pakistan senior trade commissioner, Mohi Uddin Ahmed, resigned after a 37-year-old Indian social worker, to believe he held very liberal political views.

He said she told him, "In my opinion a revolutionary situation is developing in this country with the Government enjoining the aspirations of the individual." She constantly associated the word "fascist" with the Government.

He added that they had become friendly and she said she was an ideal person to distribute funds for Defence and Aid in South Africa. He said he was frightened that this would cause trouble with the authorities, but Miss Norman had said she was connected with several prominent clergymen and others in the country who would help if he got into trouble.

He told the court he asked her who they were and she answered, "that comes later." She gave him her address in London and he said he would think her suggestion over.

Earlier, the court heard evidence from Mr Bartholomew Halpene, an African, who said he was a former member of the Communist Party and the African National Congress, both illegal bodies in South Africa.

He said that he was arrested in 1962 for possessing Communist literature and his defence and bail had been paid by Mr French-Beytham (59) faces a total of 10 charges of plotting the violent overthrow of the Government. His trial continues tomorrow. — Reuters.

The International Press Institute has offered legal and other support to Benjamin Pogrund, the South African Johannesburg on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The charges came after a police search of his flat in February, during which personal documents were taken by the police. — Reuters.

Bahrain for UN

The Security Council unanimously endorsed Bahrain's application for United Nations membership yesterday. The Gulf State will be admitted by the General Assembly next month.

Bahrain declared her independence on Sunday and has signed a treaty of friendship with Britain, the former protecting power.

Liberals choose Snedden

Canberra, August 18

The Australian Liberal Party today elected Mr Billy Snedden as its new leader. Mr Snedden, 57, was elected by a vote of 10 to 9.

Mr Snedden succeeds Mr Gorton, whose resignation following the publication of a series of newspaper articles by Mr Gorton.

Mr Snedden succeeds Mr Gorton, whose resignation following the publication of a series of newspaper articles by Mr Gorton.

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HOME NEWS

هكذا من الأخبار

Census shows nearly 1M people have left conurbations

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The first results of the 1971 census, published today, show that all the conurbations except the West Riding lost population in the past decade—amounting to nearly a million.

The biggest loss, more than 800,000 was in the Greater London area, followed by cities of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield. Among the counties, Northumberland lost most. But rural areas generally showed the fastest growth of population—proof that we are becoming a nation of commuters.

The Raphael that got away

By our own Reporter

There is no hope of recovering a painting exported from Britain to New York in 1962 and now thought to be almost certainly a Raphael, the Department of Education indicated last night.

The painting—a three-quarter length portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici—was sold at Christie's for £1,050 as a copy of a lost original. It is in the hands of a dealer, Mr Ira Spanierman, and is not on public show.

It was identified as a Raphael by rigorous cleaning and the judgment of Sir John Pope-Hennessy, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. It would make the portrait worth £500,000.



A detail from the Raphael

A department official said that legal action was possible if an individual who had taken a valuable painting out of this country without an export licence returned here. But in this case the licence had been granted in good faith and was not revocable. Mr Spanierman would be free to bring the painting in and out of Britain without obstruction.

Mr David Carr, the art consultant and historian, said yesterday that it would be "a disaster" if a work by a painter who was under-represented in Britain was lost in this way. It would not, however, be an argument for making art export licences retrospective, since this would tend to drive dealers and owners into keeping new identifications secret.

The loss of the Raphael was not serious, since British galleries and collectors had a rich stock of his work.

The portrait was on view in the Walker Gallery, Liverpool, from 1959 to 1962 without arousing suspicions. But scrutiny after it was cleaned suggested it had been executed with a precision, authority, and speed that would be beyond the abilities of a pupil or copyist.

Ironically, it was attributed to Raphael long ago as 1862 but the designation was later reversed as part of a trend to assign many works previously accepted as Raphael's to his pupils.

At Christie's in 1962 it was described as "said to be the lost picture by Raphael". In the 1962 sale, it was catalogued as "perhaps the best of several copies of a lost Raphael". In a book published last year, Sir John Pope-Hennessy noted a growing modern trend to re-assign paintings to Raphael.

Father is gaoled for contempt

A father who said he could resist the impulse to see his children was sent to prison for a fortnight for contempt by a Divorce Court judge London yesterday.

Mr Richard John Holden, of Park Road, Fishbourne, in Chichester, admitted disobeying a court order not to communicate with his former wife, Mrs Vivien Sylvia Holden, of Critchfield Road, Chichester, or their three children, but he said he could not resist the impulse to see them.

Mr D. Matheson, for Mrs Holden, applying for the contempt, said the couple married March, 1964. Mrs Holden divorced her husband last February.

Mr Holden said he could not stop worrying about the children because of their mother's responsible attitude towards them. "It would be worth going to prison if I could see my sons daily," he added. He asked to apply for an order to allow him to see them but had been advised it would cost a lot of money and might not be successful.

The judge said Mr Holden "deliberately defied" the court, and must be shown the consequences of his disobedience.

Oak is becoming taller

By BERNARD PRATT

THE typical English oak tree is now growing taller and straighter than it has for the past few centuries, according to Mr J. N. R. Jeffers, who is in charge of a new study of woodlands by the Nature Conservancy.

Industry now wants long straight timbers instead of the curved pieces that were used in wooden ships, and this is how landowners are growing them.

In many parts of the country there are still plenty of the "crooked" oaks cultivated after the Napoleonic wars to provide ships' timbers. Oaks were grown, partly by selection and partly by spacing them well apart to have a short thick trunk. This gave heavy angled lengths where the main roots and branches joined the trunk. They were used as brackets to support the gunwales of wooden warships.

Mr Jeffers, who is director of the Nature Conservancy's Mertonwood Research Station at Cranage-over-Sands, Lancashire, is studying more than 100 areas of woodland all over the country to help to preserve it as part of the landscape. He said oak trees grown for their timber now had trunks 20ft. to 30ft. tall. Trunks of "crooked" oaks were about 10ft. to 12ft. tall.

Mad dogs and Englishmen, as Mr Noel Coward almost wrote, go in for overseas development. These days it means scaling "unclimbable" mountains, working in hurricanes, and meeting lions and rhino in the course of duty. It also means the name of Britain is held in high regard or, at worst, certainly noticed.

The extent of British participation in technical developments in developing countries is set out in the annual report of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, published today.

There was, for instance, a field party working in Nigeria which found progress affected mainly by the rhythm of the seasons which offered the choice of good access with poor visibility when the dust-laden Harmattan wind blew between November and May, and fine visibility but swollen rivers and mud-clogged tracks during the rest of the year.

It was this party that achieved what was termed the climb of the year by re-occupying an old survey station on a

Meeting lions to aid people

sheer granite dome at a height of 4,347 feet known as Kutchi. This means "unclimbable" in the local dialect, but the English dialect was a bit different.

The party took a 150ft. climbing rope, Muslim, Christian and pagan workers prayed, and one surveyor and his head man led the party up chimneys and cracks, round overhangs and across steeply sloping slabs of rock until all were safely on the summit.

Then there was Kenya. Here surveyors were supporting agricultural development and in the course of it they went from the peaks of the Aberdare

Mountains at about 13,000ft to the hot tropical coast, and from the rich highlands and the tea gardens of Nandi and Kericho in the semi-arid rift valley near Lake Baringo. They met elephants, rhino, and lions and spent much time walking, climbing, and driving across country still to be opened up with new roads.

In Botswana, the party's aim was to provide mapping control to assist United Nations-sponsored investigations into the possibilities of the water resources of the Oksavango swamps and associated rivers. The party reported "major problems of access." All equipment, including steel towers and cement and stone, had to be transported into the swamps, ferried across water channels, or driven through heavy vegetation.

Volcanic smoke, orographic cloud, and dense undergrowth complicated things in Tonga. In the New Hebrides, where transport was mainly by foot and launch, the hazards included sudden tropical storms, seasickness, earth tremors, and a volcanic haze.

The haze made surveying difficult. It was realised visibility was good only during the hurricane season. Work was completed during January in spite of the heavy, nauseating seaweils.

During the year, says the report, help was given to 48 countries. Field survey parties worked in 23 countries and mapping was carried out for 38.

Directorate of Overseas Surveys annual report for year ended March 31, 1970 (Stationery Office, 21.50).

Dennis Barker

Move in court on shop raid

A High Court judge will be asked today to order the police to return documents seized at a London bookshop after a bomb raid on the home of Mr Robert Carr, the Employment Minister.

An application will be made by the committee defending Ian Purdie and Jake Prescott who are in prison awaiting trial in connection with the raid. It will be heard in private by Mr Justice Ackner.

Three members of the committee, David Garfinkel, of Hungerford Road, Finsbury Park; Andrew Ellismore, of Bethnal Green Road; and Anthony Mahony, of Mayola Road, Clapton, yesterday issued a writ against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

They claim they had joint possession of the documents which were kept at the Agit Prop bookshop in Bethnal Green Road.

On Monday, says the writ, eight officers called at the premises purporting to execute a warrant under the Explosive Substances Act. They took away the documents and failed to return them.

The writ claims a declaration that the three men were entitled to the return of the documents and an order for their return.

The documents include stickers, leaflets, drawings, and a chronology of the case.

Gaol for 'defiant' landlord

A landlord alleged to be in "wholesale defiance" of a court order to allow an evicted tenant to return to his flat was ordered by a London County Court judge yesterday to be gaol for a month. Sitting at the Law Courts, Judge Perks committed Mr S. Hassan, of Halsey Road, Wincmore Hill, to prison for contempt of a court order made a week ago.

Mr Hassan had been ordered to allow Mr Anthony Thomas Nolan to return to the flat he rents at Roseleigh Avenue, Highbury, within six hours of being served with the order. But Peter Stoll, counsel for Mr Nolan, claimed it was clear the landlord had no intention of complying with the order. He was served with it last Friday, but had refused to unlock the door of the flat for Mr Nolan. He had persistently refused to let Mr Nolan back in ever since.

Mr Nolan, a cabinet maker, would be claiming damages for wrongful eviction, he added. Sentencing Mr Hassan to one month, the judge said he could apply for his discharge once he had complied with the order. Otherwise he would stay in prison for as long as might be necessary to bring him to the proper frame of mind.

Mr Hassan was not in court and was not represented.

'Miners' in court

Nine people who went to dig for coal uncovered at a clay mining site appeared before magistrates at Dudley, Worcestershire, yesterday. The site looked something like an ant-hill, said Inspector John Dent, prosecuting. "People were carrying buckets, sacks, and pickaxes. There followed a procession of people with coal in various quantities."

The amateur miners were charged with stealing amounts of coal ranging from 18lb to 25lb. With one exception they admitted being in possession of buckets, wheelbarrows, or pickaxes for use in the course of theft. They were all given a conditional discharge for 12 months.

Two accused of murder

Two teenagers were charged at a special court at Wakefield yesterday with the murder of Mrs Rose Wilson, a widow of 80. John McLoughlin (19), unemployed, of Moorhouse Crescent, Wakefield, and Robert Carroll (18), labourer, of Queens Road, Gravesend, were remanded in custody until a week tomorrow.



The figure of a clown from a Diaghilev ballet dominates part of an exhibition "Covent Garden: 25 years of opera and ballet" which opens at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, today. The exhibition, which lasts until October 10, takes the form of a backstage and front of house tour of the Royal Opera House.

Architectural schools hit back at RIBA ultimatum

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Some at least of the five "listed" architectural schools which have received a three-year ultimatum from the Royal Institute of British Architects seem bound to win "recognition" by 1974.

But, in the meantime, RIBA's control of architectural education in this country—different in kind from the relationship between engineering institutions and schools of engineering, for instance—is likely to be harshly questioned.

Both the RIBA and one of the five threatened schools—the North-East London Polytechnic, whose representatives claimed to be speaking in part for the others—held London press conferences yesterday at which it was obvious that the two parties were not speaking the same language.

While RIBA was talking of poor teaching standards and high failure rates at the five "listed" schools, the NLEP spokesmen were claiming that the RIBA did not know what it meant by standards, that a higher proportion of "listed" students became architects than students who began at "recognised" schools, and that RIBA was out of touch with students and afraid of the success that imaginative, multidisciplinary teaching was having in North-east London and its fellows.

RIBA spokesmen admitted

that polytechnic directors and the principal of the Cheltenham College of Art and Design would need to spend a considerable sum of public money—particularly in attracting specialist staff in areas like architectural history—in order to satisfy their standards in three years' time. They implied that directors might be wiser to deploy their resources in other non-architectural fields, not at the mercy of the unpredictable decisions of a private institution in three years' time.

However, it is clear that the RIBA may come into conflict with the Department of Education. Although the Department regards RIBA's statutes as its own invention, and the position of each of the five schools as unique, it will wholeheartedly support any school which decides to try for RIBA "recognition" with the backing of its local authority. This means that inspectors would spend time helping to strengthen it.

Mr Ellis Hillman, for the North-East London Polytechnic, said that the five schools—at Plymouth, Liverpool, and Huddersfield, as well as at his own and at the Cheltenham college—were combining in a campaign which might include reporting the RIBA to the Monopolies Commission, and legal action over the RIBA allegations of poor teaching quality.

He explained that the Department has given permission for his own and Plymouth polytechnics to apply for Council of National Academic Awards' approval for an architectural degree. At the worst the five schools might continue to train architects and it would then be up to the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom to decide whether they could practise.

He added that the schools had many messages of support from "recognised" schools of architecture, and that they were organising a massive campaign. They had not sought a collision with the RIBA and were still hoping for a constructive reply from it.

At the RIBA press conference, Professor J. H. Napper, who visited the five schools, said he believed that all were of lower standard than the "recognised" ones he knew.

Mrs Elizabeth Layton said that the 1971 pass figures in Part I of the RIBA exams were even lower at the "listed" schools than last year—15 per cent, against 23 per cent.

Mr Anthony Cox, vice-chairman of the RIBA board of education, said that RIBA had no intention of reducing the entry into architectural schools.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

have threatened non-cooperation with the management because the company refuses to negotiate a redundancy agreement.

Hundreds of workers have been made redundant this year at plants in Coventry, Wolverhampton, Carrickfergus, Grimsby, and Flint.

Mr Roger Lyons, of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, and the secretary of the staff side of the central negotiating committee, said yesterday that the unions were disgusted at the company's attitude. Courtawards could expect no further cooperation from the staff unions until a new agreement had been negotiated.

Nearly 2,500 workers at the Triumph car factory in Coventry were laid off indefinitely yesterday because of a continuing dispute involving internal drivers.

Challenge stays on the ice

A clergyman offering a half-bottle of champagne to the first person to interrupt his sermon is finding no takers. He is the Rev Ben Lewers, in charge of St George's inter-denominational chapel at Heathrow Airport, London.

"What I want," Mr Lewers said last night, "is for someone to start the ball rolling by standing up and interrupting me while I am giving my sermon, and to start questioning me and arguing about what I have said."

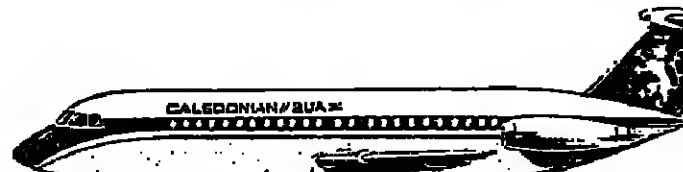
"I do not care what they disagree with me about. I want people who attend my services to take an active part by discussing what I say."

Meanwhile, the Reverend Nicholas Mink, vicar of All Saints, Swindon, has completed a 14-day work study exercise and discovered that he works a 60-hour week for £26 and that the biggest item is 15 hours on paper work. Prayer, public worship, and a sermon preparation come second, with 14 hours. Mr Mink is now appealing in his parish magazine for more help with church administration.

Zoo strike over

Sales and kiosk staff went on strike at London Zoo, on Tuesday, over the dismissal of a woman worker, returned to work yesterday after the management agreed to reinstate her. The strikers were mostly students working in the summer.

HOLLAND 34 flights a week each way by CALEDONIAN/BUA THE SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE



the best service going flies from Gatwick-London's most convenient airport with 11 flights to Amsterdam, 17 flights to Rotterdam each way, so from Glasgow and Newcastle to Amsterdam 6 flights each way. Scheduled jet services to 24 countries.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADRIAN (1836 7511), Eves. 7.30.
Miles. Thurs. 2.0. Sat. 2.0. Sun.
THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME

SHOW BOAT
with the Immortal Songs of
KERN & HANMERSTEIN

ALDWYN. (1836 6404)
RSC's 1971-72. London season.
Maxim Gorky's *THE ENEMY*
(Tonight 7.30, Aug. 23, 24; Sat.
7.30, Aug. 25, 26; Sun. 2.0, Aug. 27, 28)
HINTS OF DREAMS (Tomorrow 7.30,
Sat. 2.0, Sun. 2.0)
Harold Pinter's *OLD TIMES* (Aug.
27, 28 m & e)

AMBAZADORS (01-836 1171), Eves. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Sun. 2.0. Sun. 2.0.
ACACIA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSTRAP
TENNESSEE BREAKTHROUGH YEAR

APOLLO 1-37 2655, Eves. 8.0.
Fri. & Sat. 8.0 & 8.30
"U No We No" 1960s year
will be today
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
by PETER NICHOL

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (1836 6051)
Tonight 7.30. Sat. 2.0. Sun. 2.0.
Faint Brook John Woodvine
IAN MCKELLEN as
HAMLET

"The Hamlet I've been waiting to
see" - Daily Mail
"Faint Times"

COMEDY (1836 2378), Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)

CRITERION (1836 3216), Air. 8.15 & 8.30.
Eves. 8.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
Bates in *THE BIRTH OF A NATION*
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

GRUIN LANE (1836 8190)
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0

THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE
on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS
MUSICALLY SENSIBLE
DANCE (1836 8243), Eves. 8.30
Fri. & Sat. 8.15, 8.30
"The Great Waltz" 1960s year
will be today

THE DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH! CALCUTTA' SEEM
LIKE A CHILD'S GAME"
"The Dirtyest Show in Town"
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0

DUKE OF YORK (1836 5121)
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0

WILFRED HYDE WHITE
ROBERT GRIFFITH JONES
WESLEY PETERSON, D. 8.00
THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
"An evening of gorgeous feeling"

FORTUNE (1836 2238), Eves. 8.0.
Mat. Thurs. 2.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
LOOK NO HANDS
"Glorious 1960s year"
GARRICK (1836 3611), Mon. 10.0, 11.0
Fri. & Sat. 8.0 & 8.30
PAULINE KEMP in *THE BIRTH OF A NATION*
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GLOBE (1836 1921), Eves. 7.30.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre
MILITARY COMEDY, ending sensation, Sat.
HAYMARKET (1836 9501), Eves. 8.0 & 8.15
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)
8.0 & 8.15 (1960s year)

NEAR MAJESTY (1836 6061), 7.30.
(Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.0, 8.0, 8.30)
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also starring Stella Murray, 5th year

THEATRES

JEANNETTE COCHRANE, 242 7040.
NATIONAL THEATRE
GOOD LADS AT HEART
Opens Mon. 7. Sub. 7.30, Mat.
Wed. 2.30, Under 21: 25p-50p

KING'S ROAD, 1836 1916.
MILTON, 1836 1916.
MILTON, 1836 1916.
MILTON, 1836 1916.

LYRIC (1836 3661), 8.0, Sat. 8.30 & 8.0.
Sat. 8.30 & 8.0.
NARY MILLEN & DAN HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn
author of "Relatively Speaking"
VERY VERY VERY VERY VERY
NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR

MAY FAIR (1836 3051), Eves. 8.15.
Sat. 8.15 & 8.45
SUNDAY 8.15 & 8.45
GEORGE THEATRE, 1836 1916
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton, BEST PLAY
OF THE YEAR - 1969 & 1970
AWARD

MERMAID (1836 7056), Real 8.48 2835.
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE OLD BOYS by William
Globe

NEW THEATRE, 1836 3678.
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE

OPEN AIR, 1836 3678.
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE

OPEN SPACE, 1836 3678.
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
THE NATIONAL THEATRE

PALACE (1836 6341), 2nd Year.
Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY NUGO

PALLADIUM (1836 7071), Eves. 8.15.
Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE GUNN
CHILDREN IN THE STREET
CHILDREN IN THE STREET
CHILDREN IN THE STREET

PHOENIX (1836 8611), Mon. Thurs. 8.0.
Fri. & Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
PRINCE OF WALES, 1836 8681, Sat. 8.0.
Eves. 8.0, Fri. & Sat. 8.0 & 8.15
THE BIGGEST PLAY IN LONDON

THE AVENGERS
"Lively, bizarre, funny and completely
outrageous" - Harold Hobson
QUEEN'S (1836 1166), 1st Year
Eves. 8.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year
Eves. 8.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year

THE PATRICK PEARSE MOTEL
FURNISH SHOW IN TOWN - Obs.
FURNISH SHOW IN TOWN - Obs.
FURNISH SHOW IN TOWN - Obs.
FURNISH SHOW IN TOWN - Obs.

QUEEN'S (1836 1166), 1st Year
Eves. 8.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year
Eves. 8.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year

THE PATRICK PEARSE MOTEL
FURNISH SHOW IN TOWN - Obs.
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Eves. 8.0, Sat. 8.0, 8.30
DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year
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DANCE (1836 1166), 1st Year

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"Highly comic" - "S.D."
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Eves. 8.15, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.0
RABBIT RICHARDSON, JIM BENNETT
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OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING" - "S.D."
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ST MARTIN'S (1836 1443), Eves. 8.0.
Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.0
MARTINUS GORING, JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year
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THE PATRICK PEARSE

Cran 75pc subsidy on for Fleet Line rail and rail link

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government will pay £52 millions—75 per cent the cost for London Transport's new underground Fleet line and the electrification of British Rail's Great Northern suburban services from King's Cross.

Announcing this in London, yesterday Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, said: "These grants are three times as much as have ever previously been given out by the Central Government to London's transport system."

The grant will meet the costs of the first stage of the Fleet line from Baker Street by way of Bond Street and Green Park to Trafalgar Square/Strand, North of Baker Street. It will take over the 11-mile Stanmore branch of the Bakerloo line. There is overcrowding at present on sections of the Underground south of the Finchley Road because the Stanmore and Queen's Park branches of the Bakerloo line funnel into one line at Baker Street.

With the Fleet line taking over the Stanmore branch, the two branches will be separated so that more trains can run in both of them. It is hoped that the first stage of this line will open in 1977.

Mr Walker also said he would consider whether to give a grant for the rest of the proposed Fleet line, which, London Transport proposes, should run from Trafalgar Square to Lewisham.

The British Rail scheme, approved by Mr Walker, is for the overhead electrification of the main line between King's Cross and Hitchin, and then to Royston. Modern power-operated signalling will be controlled from a central box at King's Cross. This will mean improvement in speed and punctuality, Mr Walker said.

It is hoped that the electrification of the inner suburban services, as far as Welwyn Garden City, will be completed by 1975, and the remainder by 1976.

As part of the scheme, British Rail will take over London Transport's Northern Line between Finsbury Park and Moorgate.

Mr John also became chairman of the NFU's Development Unit Ltd at that time. But to phasise that there is no intention of interfering with the management of the fatstock agency, the NFU has recommended that he relinquish his chairmanship of the trust.

The new chairman of the trust is Mr David Darbishire, chairman of the NFU of England and Wales. The trust is for farmers with the production of fatstock and other livestock.

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EEC objector on his own

Banbury Conservative Association has issued a statement dissociating itself from views expressed by its MP, Mr Neil Marten, on Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Mr Marten, although he is a Conservative, has opposed Government policy on EEC entry and his constituency association feared that it would be thought they agreed with him.

In the statement the association's executive expresses confidence in the Government's 'domestic and foreign policies'. It also resolves that at meetings on Market entry at which Mr Marten spoke there should be a speaker to put forward the Government's view 'since it was felt that constituents are entitled to hear both sides of the case'.

Mr Reginald Simmerson, who fought the Greenwich by-election as an anti-Common Market Conservative, said the statement was a 'good example of the way in which the Conservative Party should conduct itself'.

The Greenwich seat, previously held by Mr Richard Marsh, was held for Labour by Mr Guy Barnett with an 8,521 majority in the election. Mr Simmerson polled 285 votes, compared with the official Conservative candidate's 6,150 and Mr Barnett's 14,671.

The Socialist Medical Association has told the Prime Minister and Mr Wilson that there appears to be no aspect of health care to Common Market countries which would be an inducement to supporting entry to the Common Market.

The increases, which fell short of the claim for an average of 12 to 15 per cent, were deplorable, said Mr William McCall, the institution's general secretary.

Two thirds of the scientists had been given increases which did not even compensate for the rise in the cost of living. The award is thoroughly unsatisfactory and gives no guidance for the future determination of pay for scientists. It turns the clock back a generation and seriously devalues the position of scientists in the Civil Service, Mr McCall said.

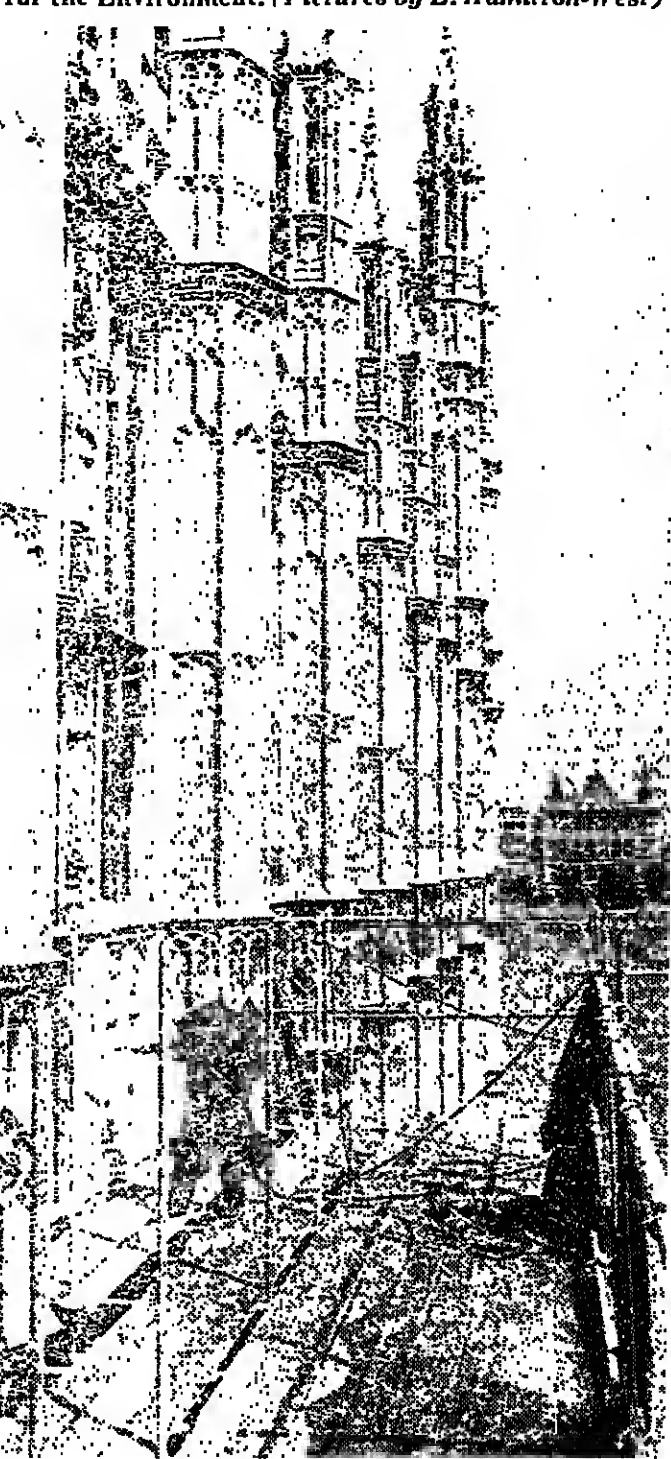
The institution was bound by agreement to accept the award, which is backdated to January, but it would take immediate action to establish an acceptable basis for determining the pay of scientists in future. It would also press for rapid implementation of the Fulton Committee proposals for reform in the structure of the service.

A fleet of fishing boats from Devon is to moor near the Houses of Parliament next month while the crews send a deputation to Downing Street. The fishermen from South Devon—who hope to sail 100 boats from Brixham on September 14—want fishery limits to stay unchanged if Britain joins the Common Market.

Christie's said: "These prices are not paid by rich outcasts because they want to show off, because they like to show off, because they like to show off. No one to their secesses would pay £10, £20, or more for a bottle of wine that neither he nor his guests would enjoy drinking."

"These old wines can be more than just interesting; they can be fresh-tasting and beautiful. With recent vintages of first growths commanding from £8 to £15 a bottle, £12 to £15 for a great rarity is not very much for a wine that was made in the year that Lincoln was assassinated or during the Franco-Prussian War."

The figures around the Houses of Parliament are in for a blasting—wet and dry blasting with different grades of grit as well as water washing to test methods of cleaning. The total area to be cleaned is 100,000 square yards of ornate exterior. The test sections (below), face Black Rod's garden beside the Victoria Tower and the results will be evaluated by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment. (Pictures by E. Hamilton-West)



Organiser promises not to hold pop festival

The Isle of Wight rock festival, planned for Bank Holiday on August 30, is off, a Vacation Court judge was told yesterday. The organiser, Mr Richard Roscoe, of Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, promised Mr Justice Brightman that he would not hold a music festival anywhere on the island before December 1, 1971. The undertaking was given by his counsel, Mr Peter Sheridan.

Undertakings were also given by the owners of four possible sites which had been earmarked for the festival that they would not permit their land to be used for such a festival before the end of this year.

Mr Sheridan said: "I cannot say whether there will be any festival held in the Isle of Wight this year, but there certainly won't be one held by us."

Then Christie's opened a separate wine department and an international market has been created. The enthusiasts who used to pick up old wine for a soog have disappeared. Christie's turnover in wine during the past season was £710,573, compared with £573,077 the season before. The latest figure is not far off the turnover in silver (£936,947, but that market is still very much in the doldrums) and drawings, watercolours, and prints (£805,895).

Although the rare wine market has grown only in the past few years Christie's, in fact, have been selling wine for centuries. In November 1768 they held a three-day sale of 'Genuine and Rich Household Furniture'—a Harpichord, Wines, two large Ricks of Hay, a fine Black Coach Horse from two stately homes, 'one lately in the occupation of Her Grace the Duchess of Grafton', the other belonging to the Duke of Leeds.

Proposals for planning 'unworkable'

BY OUR REGIONAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

As Mr Peter Walker's Department of the Environment prepares to turn its proposals for local government reorganisation into a draft Bill for the autumn session, it has become clear that the most contentious issue involved is the future disposition of town planning and planners.

Mr Walker suggested, in his White Paper and a subsequent consultation document, that each new county and its constituent districts should share the services of a unified planning staff.

The bulk of planning work would be with the county but the districts would decide most applications for planning consent. District councils might, it has been hinted, be given responsibility for making detailed local plans.

The proposals have divided the local authority associations and professional bodies as deeply as any issue thrown up by the reorganisation debate itself. "Abhorrent" and "repulsive," the Association of Municipal Corporations called the Minister's scheme. It was "unacceptable, unworkable, wrong in principle, and detrimental to staff interests."

An illusion based on lack of appreciation of the practical working arrangements local authorities are increasingly adopting.

Even within the now distinctly old-fashioned view of "planning" as land use, zoning, and development control, the scheme raises crucial issues because planning in these terms is still an important factor in determining the kind of physical imprint an authority will stamp upon its locality. But as the AMC's comments indicate, it does further than that.

Planning with a small and nebulous P—policy planning, corporate planning, resource planning, planning programme, planning budget—is the latest fashion in local government and professional "planners" are just as keen and qualified as accountants, computer men, and management experts to lead a hand, which every piece of management jargon is employed, all these bold down to an arrangement by which the various branches of local government attempt to work as an integrated team and to view their activities—education, welfare, housing, highways, public health—as the component parts of a grand design for the community.

In other words, the whole of the authority's activity is "planned." Any authority adopting this approach will want to employ town planners to form part of the management team and to give the plan a physical dimension.

But the Walker proposals would deny district councils their own planning staff. They would have to rely for advice on planners who were, depending on the formula adopted, employed by the county, by a joint committee of county and district councils, or by a specially constituted joint planning board. In any case, the planners would be principally employed at the county level.

The whole problem arises from the Government's decision to create two levels of local government, the county and the district, each responsible for a specific range of functions supposedly appropriate to its size. The unified planning staff is put forward as a logical way of ensuring that the district has

A report in the Guardian of August 16 that the local authorities of Hastings, Bexhill, Rye, Battle, and part of Hailsham had agreed to link up as one district council in the reorganisation of local government in East Sussex was incorrect. The proposal has not been agreed by the five councils.

The county council rejected the sites, Mr Roscoe encountered further opposition, though he had said he would cooperate with the council, council went on. He had been in touch with the police and neighbouring landowners.

"Mr Roscoe thinks the Act (the Act of Parliament which the county council has secured, and which comes into force in September) makes it plain that such a festival can be held. He lives to fight another year. Perhaps next year there will not be 200,000 disappointed people," said Mr Sheridan.

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Mr Hall (84), a retired Customs officer, fired four shots into Mr Kennedy's wife, Daphne, before shooting himself in the head—in front of witnesses—with a .38 revolver, the inquest was told.

The jury later returned a verdict that Mr Hall murdered Mr and Mrs Kennedy, then committed suicide at his home in Slimes Oak Road, Woldingham.

A neighbour, Mr Anthony Clarke, said there were differences between the Halls and the Kennedys over a fence. Mrs Hall, in her sixties, said: "Last year Mr Kennedy said to my husband: 'If you hadn't had those operations I would come and deal with you.' It was all very silly. My husband hadn't recovered from two major operations. He was in terrible pain. He had been cut up so much his nerves were all on edge. I wanted him to see a psychiatrist at once."

The shootings were on August 2 at the home of Mr Kennedy, aged 32, a Croydon bank manager, and his 49-year-old wife.

Mr Frederick Arnes, aged 75, who was attacked near his home in Epsom, Surrey, on July 30, and died of a heart attack, has died in St Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

The contrast between, for instance, the simple ritualistic grandeur of Martha Graham's 'Primitive Mysteries' (made way back in 1931 . . .) and all the other dance demonstrated . . . is between an art in its incipient prime and an art in its fragmented decadence

THE AMERICANS take everything, dance included, more relentlessly than we do. I have just had the experience, and an experience it was, of the 24th Annual American Dance Festival which took place for six weeks from June into August at Connecticut College in New London. A composite image of the college during this time—or at least during the fortnight when I was there—would be of an animate, multi-coloured leviathan; this uniform of the theatrical dance was visible on the campus at almost whatever hour of the day or night—the banner, it seemed, under which an intensive campaign of discussion, demonstration and instruction was conducted.

In fact, up to four hundred dance teachers, students (on federal or state grants) and successive companies of professional dancers took over the college. The studies were in various kinds of modern dance, those of Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham and several others, as well as jazz and ballet, also in improvisation, choreography from a musical base, composition, technical dance analysis, eurythmics, musicality in movement, applied anatomy and kinesiology for dancers, effort shape, yoga, dance therapy, dance lighting and performing experience; and I should mention, as a two-year-old addition to these minutely departmentalised studies, a course for dance critics (which, happily, brought me there as a wide-eyed, foreign member of "the faculty") and last but not least a series of lessons called "Mothers and Moppets" which, its marshmallow title notwithstanding, gave valuable "movement therapy" to worried parents and clamorous children.

There were performances by the companies of Rudy Perez, Bella Lewitsky, Paul Taylor, Lucas Hoving and—most controversial—Ann Halprin. "The faculty" also put on a dance concert, the only one to include ballet—and very bad ballet it was. But if, in this assembly of the moderns, ballet was undistinguished and inconspicuous it would be quite wrong to think of it as the outsider in the ferment of American dance, as illustrated by this festival, the relationship between ballet and the rest is complicated and perhaps contradictory but it is not distant. At all events ballet had a large place in the debates, and the pleasures, of the assembled critics, who were taken to Saratoga Springs, where the New York City Ballet has its enviable summer home and where they saw two extremely rewarding performances, mostly of Balanchine's later works; they were also taken to a performance of "mod-cum-ballet" in Ted Shawn's time-honoured festival at Jacob's Pillow. These two off-campus excursions gave further evidence of the diversity and activity of the American dance scene so much going on in the comparatively few acres of New England! And by way of extra bonus, after the New London Festival I got a glimpse of the American Ballet Theatre at the Lincoln Centre in New York. The list which I have given of the business on the campus is, I should add, only an incomplete one; activity, diversity and American earnestness



dance improvisation at Connecticut College

ART IS A BROKEN EGG

James Kennedy on modern American dance

were certainly its prevailing characteristics.

In trying to draw some general conclusions from this intensely concentrated evidence I begin by returning to my opening sentence. This festival was most un-British. Americans are, perhaps, more addicted than we are to congregations and to worrying in congregation, a subject to death—or to life. But that is not the whole of my meaning here. The American situation of theatrical dance is, in all objectivity, very different from the British one. The size of the US is the first difference; there can be (there have been) dance developments in San Francisco of which New York becomes only slowly aware, and vice versa. So there is a basic need, caused by geography, for Americans to get together to pool ideas and practices.

Britain, besides, is a country of ballet. It is arguable that modern American dance has taken root more hopefully in London than in any other European capital—witness the contemporary dance organisation near Euston and the new-style Ballet Rambert—but this amounts to saying that Britain, in respect of modern dance, is as yet only a very small American province whereas, in the US, they have a formidable development of indigenous dance forms and the ballet as well.

It is again arguable that had the US known Diaghilev as Britain knew him from 1911 till his (and his com-

pany's) death in 1929 ballet might have conquered the US as it conquered Britain, to the exclusion of modern American dance. This modern movement can be traced back to Isadora Duncan and Ruth St Denis, but its really powerful development began in the nineteen-twenties, thanks to those two stalwarts, Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey. The years of their most formative work—in the twenties—were those when ballet in the US was "a decadence of tutus" and when Diaghilev and his company were no more than a fashionable report from Europe and a memory fading from the two visits during the war years.

But all that belongs to the might-have-been. In fact, by the 1930s, when the renovated ballet, in the person chiefly of Balanchine, one of Diaghilev's last choreographers, arrived on the American scene, the revolution of Graham and Humphrey was well under way; ballet thereafter would make considerable American progress but it would have to share the stage with the indigenous American moderns. I do not think that there is much left nowadays of the Humphrey influence; it has infused the ideas and work of her greatest (but not undeviating) disciple, José Limón and I guess that it survives tenuously in the teaching of Lucas Hoving, who used to be in the Limón Company and who was one of the performers at the Connecticut Festival. But it has counted for far

less than the really formidable influence of Martha Graham; and one obvious reason for this is that Graham established a technique whereas Humphrey, interested only in the moment's choreography, did not.

Paul Taylor, whose company I saw again in Connecticut, and Merce Cunningham, a potent influence, whose teaching was part of the Connecticut curriculum, are only two of the important modern dancers and choreographers who served an apprenticeship in the Graham Company. I recognise the danger of making a single label cover a wide variety of articles and I admit that modern American dance—or at least American theories of "movement"—has proliferated into "movement therapy" and all sorts of other highways and byways; nevertheless the contrast between, for instance, the simple, ritualistic grandeur of Martha Graham's "Primitive Mysteries" (made way back in 1931 and shown on film during this festival) and all the other dance demonstrated on the Connecticut Campus is between an art in its incipient prime and an art in its fragmented decadence.

The present abundance, which finds room for Ann Halprin's multi-racial San Franciscans playing at being lions and storks and bunny rabbits on the lawn of Connecticut College and for Twyla Tharp (who was not at Connecticut but who, as I remember, gave a solemn demonstration of breaking raw

eggs on the floor as the highlight of a performance in London some three years ago) is not so much a promise of brave, new developments as evidence of a breakdown.

Under another aspect it was interesting to hear that the septuagenarian Martha Graham herself is strongly critical of the state of teaching in her very own New York school where, it is said, she finds that the technique which wears her name is losing that basic physical expressiveness with which it all began; it is becoming formalised and atrophied. Americans are, of course, stimulated—as was I in Connecticut—by the variety of styles and theories which now abound; but Americans with a longish memory of the subject would, I think, agree that this is, indeed, a time of decadence in their "modern" dance.

If you ask where it is likely to go in the next few years and thereafter, the most convincing of several answers which you get (or which I got) is that in the immediate future the process of splintering and proliferation is likely to continue, but that, in the not-so-long run, what is the value in the modern movement will be absorbed into the technique of ballet. Indeed, it is very noticeable that even now American writers on dance and the dancers themselves become impatient about distinctions between ballet and the rest; so many of the dancers have been trained in several schools and so many "ballet" and "modern" companies owe a lot, stylistically, to each other's kind of movement. On the other hand, you also hear, incompatibly, that an extreme polarisation is likely to occur, with ballet walling itself up in a fortress of tradition while the moderns become wilder and wilder. But this, I believe, though conceivable in the immediate, brief future, is most unlikely to be the long-term development. What is certain is that, whether modern dance itself prospers or not, ballet in America has everything to gain by absorbing it; modern dance, paradoxically, can and I believe will be the saviour of American ballet.

Meanwhile, the American modern dance is in a time of decline, such times can be highly entertaining, busy and argumentative, or so I found in Connecticut. And decadence is, after all, part of the process which leads to another, and different, renaissance. As to the future, and the present, of American ballet, the reminders served by the New York City Company at Saratoga and by the American Ballet Theatre in New York were wholly encouraging; it was good to be given such a taste of Balanchine—the lovely, early "Serenade" and his late and great classical exercises, "Agon" and "Monumentum"—but it was, perhaps, even better to see again Jerome Robbins's "The Cage" and Alvin Ailey's "The River". Robbins and Ailey are not only men of ballet; they also belong to the other—the jazz and "modern"—worlds of American dance. Theirs, I think, is the balletic art of America's future. Indeed, I only wish that in our own ballet at present there were signs of fertility to match those which were made so evident during this fortnight across the Atlantic.

review



ROYAL COURT

Peter Fiddick

West of Suez

FREDERICA's husband Edward, a pathologist, "a blood-and-shit" man, calls himself, and the image is John Osborne's new play, "West of Suez", for an angry rest, pressure to face a new order, his central characters and their time do not know or care to know.

The long opening dialogue of a lugubrious bickering between Frederica and Edward gives way to a different in which the other members of the family—Wynne, Giffman, her writer father, and three sisters—out a more accepting if still abject set of relationships. Their lives are carefully selected by Osborne to colonial rootlessness, grandstanding in the service of a Wynn's direct daughters in his father's different, national stations round the world. Now Robin (should have been a boy, sumably) has a villa on an island, only recently freed from the shackles and everyone has come to a crisis, both in heat and tious-holiday.

Beneath the lecherous boredom of their enclave of retreating colour, there are ominous rumbles: the servant is sullen, a young American comes, observes, talks off stage and, only to the end, is shot, until finally he bursts out in denunciations blood-and-shit speech of his own. And within the classicism of the day, the climax: in a short scene, the black man, armed, uniformed, bursts in and guns the writer, Osborne's final line sumably is the best clue to position. "An English saying probably wouldn't know," says character. "My god, they've shot both." Ironically used, it seems, an acceptance of the absurdity of the old ethos, restrained against a new nihilism.

Yet the old man is not unkindly drawn. He is, indeed, the only drawn character in the play, and gets much of Osborne's familiar, messy of phrase which here, as usual, gives us continual felicities. An course, the part might have created for Ralph Richardson who, now perfected just this sort of man (and, indeed, was seen playing him to perfection on the recent of his and Sir John's chat with Frost).

One is left, though, wondering, has not given the thing more than the bare bones of the story. Osborne wrote, in the fitness of the turned gaze of the entire central, in the intricacy of much of the verbal interplay, this is a more usually difficult play to judge on bearing. Much of the opening dialogue, for instance, is so terse and so that one cannot follow the meaning and tends to find oneself hearing the speech-patterns of the play. After reading or on second seeing a would inevitably sound like a would, maybe clearer. I do not regard the play as a masterpiece, but it is a carefully done, cool, and competent production, presented in Anthony Ffrank production.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Hollywood

I STOOD at the seaside with Wellington boots full of rain and a shivering girl, a seizer, my daughter's soul-winner and buried to sea. Where it sank, I was more speech. "Even TV," I said, "is than this." The lady in the ciff we sat steaming said she'd heard people had been seen misbehaving on the bus shelters. Nudge, nudge, course, for their plastic mace.

The beauty of TV is that in a elementary like "Downton in Hot Pan" (Thames) you can positively enjoy company of people you would, in across a midway to miss. It is the odd feat of doing a document on Hollywood without using a sh big star. The ones one did meet, Betty Blythe and Sharon Farrell, stars but hardly visible to the eye.

Betty Blythe, her great eyes with age and awe, looked back, 50 years with the trademark air of one seeing what will happen in years to come. She described how auctioned as Sheba, you know, Simon, I've loved you so many years, that being beside you is a dream, a revelation. They don't want them like that any more. Sharon Farrell was also parody. Assisted the editing, she seemed never to for breath. Her voice went on and like a finger on the door bell of a brain. The heavily censored version her conversation in "TV Times" is no idea of the current of crudity, candour and childlike and "come Pure Anti-Love, Impure Anti-Love" "TV Times" quotes her for instance, saying "You finally got the hot sex outside and there's dirt on it." In a she said "Shit." And to listen to rummage helplessly through her on blarney for an alternative, straight a while with the reconciliation, enervated, then give up the battle, half the fun.

Mother's boy or incest for beginners

BACK IN 1961, Louis Malle expressed the hope that in ten or twenty years time shall perhaps be a French director. That was after "Les Amants" and "Zazie dans le Métro" but before his neglected "Le Fou Follet", about the last forty eight hours in the life of an alcoholic, and "Le Voleur", in which Jean Paul Belmondo played a thief from a wealthy background with a hatred of society. He has now come up with "Le Souffle au Coeur", oddly retitled "Dearest Love at the Curzon". Ten years are up, and some now think he has made his film. I wonder: though nobody could call him less than a good director after seeing it.

"Dearest Love" is about a 15-year-old boy, the odd child out of three, who adores his Italian mother, doesn't get on with his French father and is immersed in the painful process of learning to manhood. The best of the first girl who will let him. He is also immersed in the equally trying process of rejecting a bourgeois religious upbringing instilled in him chiefly by his father, a worried gynaecologist with scarcely the time to notice that his wife is having an affair. Encouraged by his brothers, who treat him as a joke, he visits a brothel—only to be hauled off one of the girls at the moment of truth. After that, he stumbles furiously off to scout camp, where he contracts the heart murmur of the original title.

Accompanied by his mother, he stoically takes a cure at a small thermal station in the mountains where she breaks off her affair and, in a tipsy moment, sleeps with him instead. At once the fixation is over. The boy gratefully pads down the corridor, offers himself to the girl he has previously been flirting with and, when refused, beds her friend instead. Back upstairs for breakfast, he meets his father and brothers again, reunited with mother. Everyone laughs. All is peace and light.

Malle almost brings this off, but not quite. The film is never for a moment vulgar or sensational or melodramatic. Incest has never seemed less of an unnatural act. But could it really be made to seem a cure? The last section is more than a little too facile to be true. A never-to-be-repeated moment perhaps, but one which would surely have caused more reverberations than this.

Yet Malle so nearly brings the trick off. He has set his story at the time of Dien-Bien-Phu, and his re-creation of a certain kind of French provincial life during the early fifties is almost perfect. So too is his drawing of the three rebellious brothers, none of them much like the "revolutionaries" of

today but just creating hell whenever and wherever they can. The three are brilliantly observed throughout as they peel off the skin of childhood with no real idea of how sore it is going to leave them.

The boy's relationship with his mother is also watched completely without self-consciousness. "Ma pauvre petite," says the mother of our hero's erstwhile girlfriend when he is refused at the hotel dance. "I am not poor, I am not particularly small. And I'm certainly not yours," says the boy, adding as a poisoned afterthought that it's about time she was aware that her

daughter was probably a lesbian. Time and again Malle, who also wrote the screenplay, hits exactly the right note under the circumstances; and he is aided by excellent performances by Benoit Ferreux as the boy, Lea Massari as the mother, and Daniel Gelin as father, among others.

In spite of the uncomfortably pat ending the movie need not really have been about incest at all—and the slightly flat method of direction, which some say was a deliberate attempt to re-create the cinematic style of the period too, the film is among the very best that can be seen in London at the

moment. Incest or no, it casts a fresh, vigorous and unclouded eye on adolescence as it really is rather than as we would like it to be. It might probably have been run through during the "OZ" trial, since even at the arm's-length of a decade it brilliantly underlines the futility of measuring one generation by the precepts of another.

Jean-Gabriel Albicocco's "The Wanderer" crept into London some time ago and was briefly noticed in passing. That was before this adaptation of Alain Fournier's "Le Grand Meaulnes" took off with such a bat at the Paris Pullman that it stayed there

for weeks. It has now been transferred to the Venus, Kentish Town. Why the success? Probably because it is sometimes almost as beautiful and haunting as the novel itself.

One of the troubles of the adaptation is said to be that it was watched too closely by Fournier's sister, Isabelle Riviere. This has certainly resulted in too literal a translation from book to screen. Such scruples generally spell trouble, since there is after all a different medium involved. And when Albicocco tries to interpolate his own imaginings into the half-fantasy, half-real story of an adolescent in search of lost love, all we get is the "Vaseline" lens and plenty of colour filters. With such perfect natural settings, there was simply no need.

But the ambience of the little French village where the tragedy resolves itself is marvellously conveyed. The landscape of Solomene could scarcely be more beautiful. The performances are sensitive, particularly that of Alain Libolt, the young narrator, though both Jean Blaise and Brigitte Fossey as the lovers run him close. If we don't get all of Fournier's psychological insights, we do get a sense of romance and even of poetry. It sends one back to the book with renewed pleasure.

Bunuel's Viridiana has replaced Roger Corman's "The Trip" at the ICA Weekend Cinema—a welcome public revival of one of the cinema's inalienable masterpieces. Watching it again, one is struck not by its daring but by its moral passion, structured with such precision that everything seems built to last for ever. The print could be better, but it is difficult to see how the film itself could be improved one iota. Lords of the Forest, Heinz Sielmann and Henry Brandt's excellent study of jungle-life in the Congo, can be seen at the ICA Young Cinema (performances every Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.).

Jaroslav Papoušek's "The Best Age" (New Cinema Club) is typically of the Czech humanist school, though hardly one of its most burnished glories. Papoušek, who collaborated with Forman and Ivan Passer in the making of "Peter and Pavla", "A Blonde in Love", and "Fireman's Ball", here directs a gentle, ironic but rather meandering tale about a student sculptor's studio and the people who volunteer as models. Not much beneath the surface perhaps, but a lot of sympathetic amusement culled from a decay of pensioners after a job, a young housewife who doesn't mind stripping and students who placidly mould her nude bottom in clay but then rush to the telephone to watch her dressing. Made in 1968, with not very convincingly worked-out underlines concerning bureaucracy and repression.

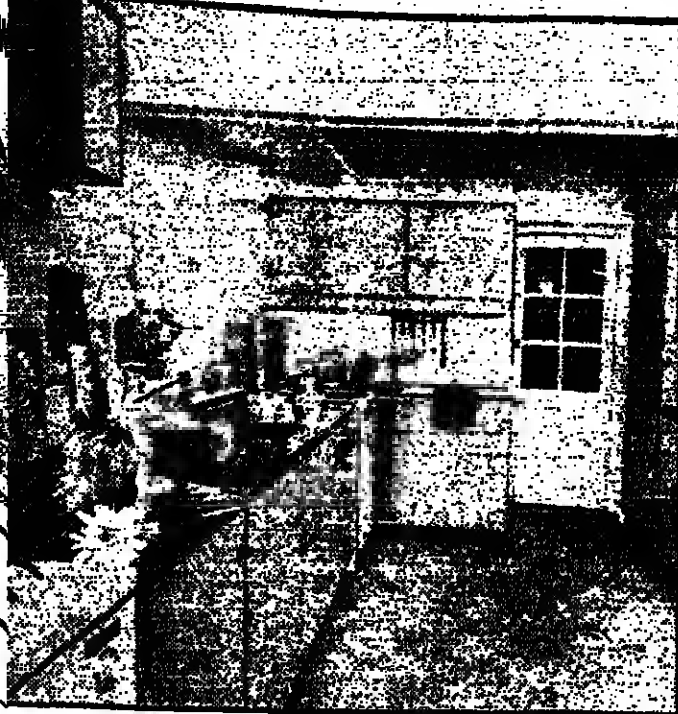


Benoit Ferreux and Lea Massari in "Dearest Love"

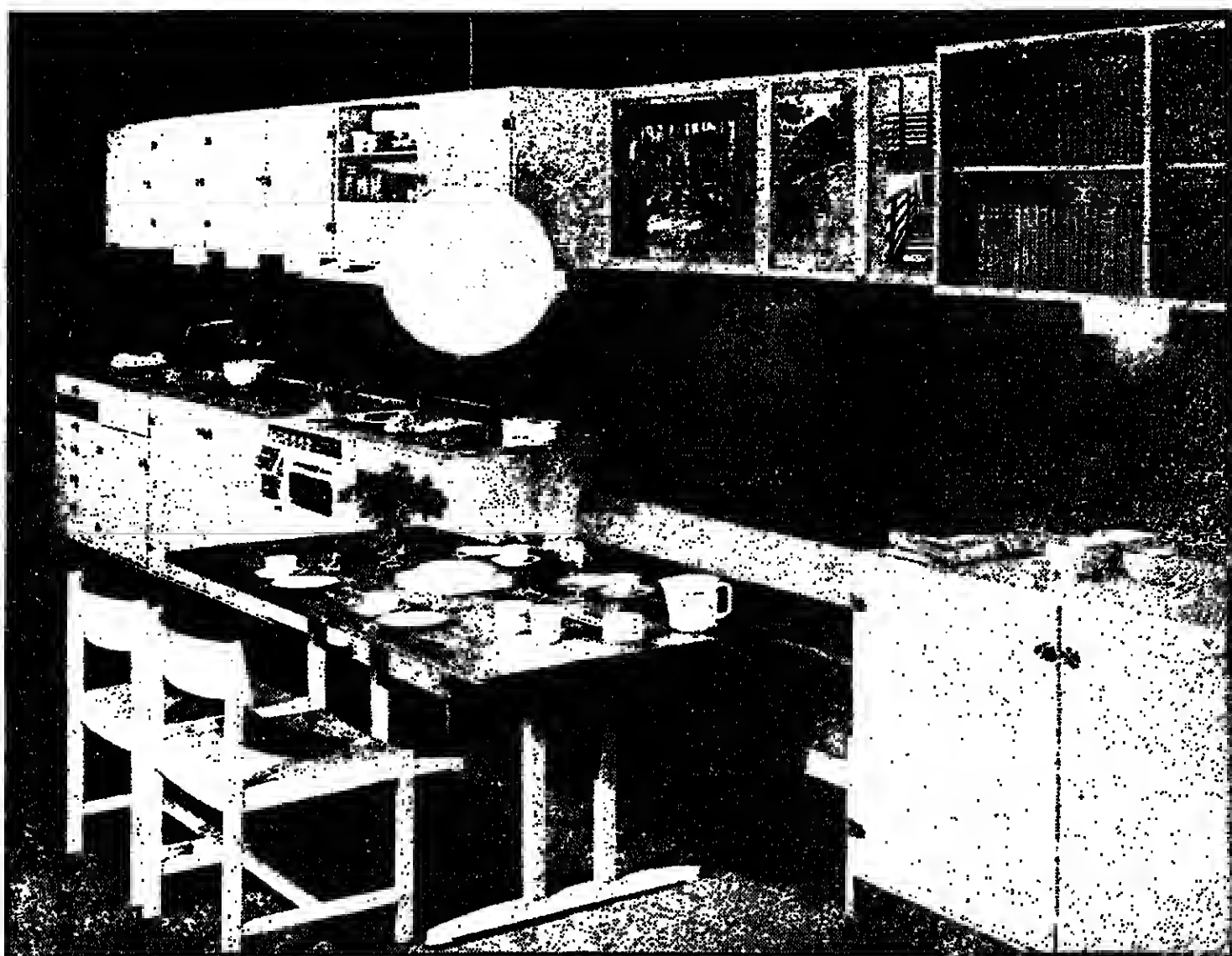
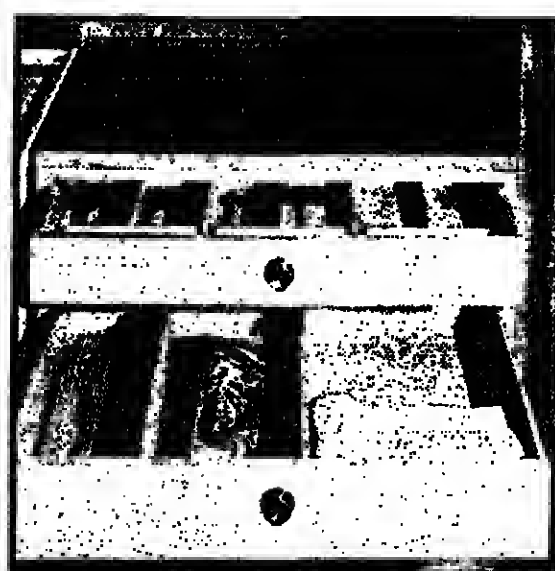
WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Design • Birth control • Women's studies • Cookbooks

review
ROYAL COURT
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Vest of S



Range of kitchen furniture by Swedish designer Borge Mogensen, showing its flexibility; below: section of a chest of drawers.



The ability to mix standard sizes with special units—and the manufacturers expect specials to be needed for most kitchens—is what gives the system its flexibility.

The kitchen with a difference by RICHARD CARR

WHENEVER PEOPLE are thinking about refitting old kitchens or planning new ones, they almost always go for one form of unit, furniture, whether it be John Lewis's John L range at the cheaper end of the market, or more expensive ranges like Wrighton and English Rose. Kitchen ranges are, in fact, the best example of industrialised methods as applied to furniture, and my recent article on the Borker units (May 3) showed just how far such methods can be taken.

But they also have their drawbacks: be most popular ranges, for example, tend to make all kitchens fitted out with them look the same, while the more expensive ones, partly to avoid this, go for changes in styles and colours, and are subject to the vagaries of fashion, and nearly all of them are inflexible. There is, however, one range which

avoids these drawbacks: the range of unit furniture by the Swedish designer Borge Mogensen, and made by Karl Andersson & Soner in Huskvarna, which is marketed exclusively in Britain by John Cox from his showroom at 95 Crawford Street, London W1.

The reasons why the Mogensen units are so different are quite simple: they are that, although containing standard sizes, there is no difficulty in supplying units to fit any size or shape of kitchen, and the standards of craftsmanship and design are so high that the units themselves are timeless. Made in solid oregon pine, with pine veneered blockwood for some of the side panels (and the manufacturers kiln and veneer their own blockwood in a single process to make sure that the material remains perfectly stable), the units have a choice of open fronts, or solid or glass-fronted doors, with handles and hinges in solid

brass, working tops in solid teak or granite, and solid teak kickboards which conceal the adjustable feet which make it possible to align the floor units correctly on an uneven floor. Perfect alignment is also ensured by mounting all the units—both floor and wall hung—on battens, especially as many walls are not really suitable for taking the weight of units made of solid wood. Louvres are also provided on some of the units so that their interiors are properly ventilated.

The ability to mix standard sizes with special units—and the manufacturers expect specials to be needed for most kitchens—is what gives the system its flexibility, and this also applies to the units' interiors. There are, for example, two basic sizes of drawer plus a drawer for cutlery and a chopping block (provided usually in a chest of drawers), shelves which are fixed on to vertical

strips inside the units which enable the housewife to choose (and change) the shelf spacing, two sizes of wire baskets for storing vegetables, a towel rail, and fittings for disposable paper waste sacks or a waste disposal unit. And if other requirements are needed, they can always be made and supplied to order.

Besides the units—and there is also a tall cupboard for use as a larder or for storing brooms, brushes, vacuum cleaners, tools, etc.—the Mogensen range includes a choice of sink tops, strip lighting which is concealed beneath the wall units, a choice of panels to fill in the gaps between the wall and floor units, hide the plumbing and provide electrical socket outlets, and panels to cover the ends of each range of units, i.e. to conceal the battens. Similarly, there is a choice of hobs, cookers, extractor fans, etc., with Scholtes and Westinghouse equipment usually recom-

mended for use with the system.

In Britain, the introduction of the Mogensen kitchen units is comparatively recent. One installation, for example, is in a doctor's house in the Cotswolds, where the teak worktops were cut by the local joiners (who said they had never seen anything like them before) to fit snugly into the changing contours of a stone wall, and special units were provided to embrace a boiler and provide easy access for maintenance. In Oxford, Denise Cremona has had a similar range of units fitted into a house owned by Pembroke College, where they look well in an almost medieval setting and are matched by modern tables, chairs, light fittings, and other equipment, all of which are being paid for by the stories she writes for Jackanory. Other units have recently gone into houses in Chelsea and Blackheath.

Admittedly, Mogensen units are very expensive: fitting out a kitchen may cost anything from £500 to £1,500 and more, but all those who have the units are well pleased and are confident that they can live with the units for a long time. They also know that John Cox, who invariably visits potential customers first to discuss plans and special requirements, is also prepared to instruct builders on how to install the units correctly, and to deal with subsequent problems without delay. And, as the doctor's wife says, all that is needed to keep the units in good condition is to wipe the specially treated pine surfaces over with a damp cloth, and occasionally feed the teak with diluted cricket bat oil. In Sweden, the craftsmen who built the units would probably smile and say, well, only an English housewife would keep cricket bat oil in her kitchen.

EVERY BABY a wanted baby" was the slogan adopted by the Family Planning Campaign in a recent publicity drive. But what many of its members would have liked to have seen on the posters—but could not because of the association's delicate position as a charity—was a call for free national planning service "on the National Health."

The message has now reached the headlines, though, partly through the efforts of the increasing number of militant doctors, including the Queen's gynaecologist, Sir John Peel, who are willing to point out the inconsistency of a situation which makes abortion relatively easy and family planning relatively difficult, and partly because birth control has now developed its own pressure group.

Designed to take over where the PA is obliged, because of the charity laws, to leave off, the Birth Control Campaign has launched itself with an impressive list of sponsors from the medical world, the churches, politics, and the universities. Ironically enough, it has successfully recruited to its advisory council Mr Richard Crossman, the man who until the demise of the Labour government could, and indeed might, have given us an NHS family planning service.

Now the climate has changed, government assurances from Labour that they would, in principle, have led to a free and comprehensive birth control service have been replaced by the present Government's insistence on selective services. Sir Keith Joseph is prepared to offer help where he thinks it is most needed, for instance to the domiciliary family planning service which takes advice to women least able to help themselves, but he is not disposed to consider a blanket free service for all at risk.

Reorganisation of the Health Service offers a unique opportunity to rationalise family planning provision... Many members of the FPA have been arguing quietly for years in favour of what amounts to their own "nationalisation." Now the Birth Control Campaign—free of charitable inhibitions—has taken up the fight for them. ... writes MAUREEN O'CONNOR

Where the FPA leaves off

It is into this fairly hostile environment that the Birth Control Campaign was launched in April. A number of its founders came from the Abortion Law Reform Association, realising, as so many doctors have, that a liberal abortion law makes no sense if it is not backed up with freely available contraceptive advice.

It could be argued that it would have been more humane to campaign for contraception first instead of abortion, but the BCC's general secretary Dilys Cossey believes that it needed the abortion statistics to convince an unwilling public that something was wrong with current family planning provision. And this was the point that Sir John Peel made to the British Medical Association Conference. The rising demand for abortion has incensed doctors to the point where they are at last beginning to demand the right to prescribe contraceptives without charge.

The other recent development is the growing concern over population growth which seems at last to have shifted from its preoccupation with the underdeveloped nations to nearer home. Once people begin to be regarded as a form of pollution the

chances of success in a campaign for a free birth control service look much brighter.

Here the Campaign takes its stand on the sheer inefficiency of the present provision through FPA clinics, through the local authorities—only about a third of whom have taken full advantage of the 1967 Family Planning Act which enabled them to run clinics—and the family doctors who prescribe the Pill.

Taking into account the number of abortions, the number of illegitimate births, and the number of couples who have a baby within seven months of marriage, you reach a total of 230,000 unwanted pregnancies every year.

The free availability of contraception would not wipe out unwanted pregnancies overnight, but the family planners argue that to cut out even half the annual total of unwanted pregnancies by the much more acceptable method of preventing them before they happen instead of aborting them afterwards, would have a profound effect on the growth of the country's population. Not to mention the human misery avoided. The aim of the BCC is quite simply to cut

the present birth rate of 2.5 children per marriage to 2.1, the figure which would stabilise the present population and cut out the need to provide extra housing at the rate, they reckon, of a new city the size of Nottingham every year.

Politically, then, the Campaign thinks that the moment is auspicious for a successful lobby, but the moment is important in a medical sense too. At the moment the Pill, which is available only on prescription, reaches a minority of the women at risk. But advances in contraceptive research seem to be taking the most efficient methods of family planning farther and farther away from the simple rubber goods which can be purchased at any chemist's or barber's shop.

The search, of course, is for a "pill" as efficient as the existing oral contraceptives, but without the side-effects which undoubtedly deter many women from using them, and without the disadvantage that a couple of missed doses can lead to unwanted pregnancy. According to Dr Norman Fairs of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the answer probably lies with the progestandins, which have

the effect of inducing menstruation even after conception has occurred. This is, in effect, the "morning-after pill" and may be no more than five years away.

But who is to sell or prescribe this sort of contraceptive? Will it be available only on prescription and therefore as relatively inaccessible as the present oral contraceptives, or is it to be freely on sale in chemist's shops, as easy to come by as a packet of Durex? Certainly there will be great pressure from liberated womanhood for the latter solution unless doctors as a whole—and probably the whole Health Service—show themselves more willing to take responsibility for birth control advice. The "perfect" contraceptive will demand a perfect system of distribution too.

The other reason why the Birth Control Campaign is anxious to make an impact now lies in the reorganisation of the Health Service, which offers a unique opportunity to rationalise family planning provision. Whether the responsibility were to be left with the local authorities, or passed to the hospitals or to the family doctors, it would certainly be necessary to mount a massive training scheme for doctors and nurses if they were to equal the skill of the medical staff which the FPA at present trains for its own clinics. This clearly needs thinking about at this stage, not tacked on as an afterthought.

Many members of the FPA have been arguing quietly for years in favour of what amounts to their own "nationalisation." Now the Birth Control Campaign—free of charitable inhibitions—has taken up the fight for them. Taking its backers and all the arguments into account, few pressure groups can have started off in recent years with as much chance of winning as this one. It only makes one wonder why it began so late.

The new cookbooks

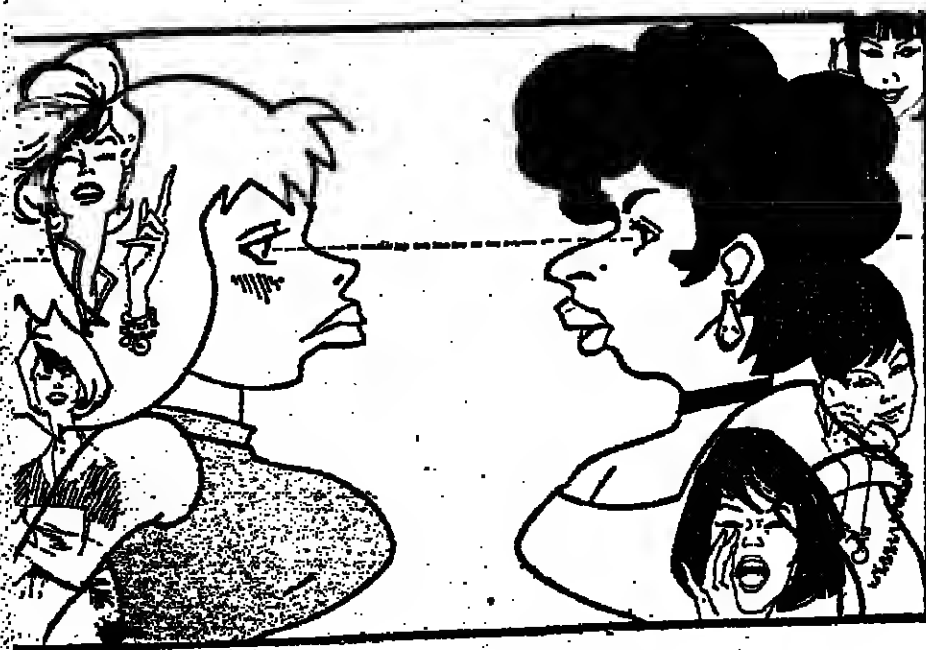
by Catherine Stott

I KNOW it's all wrong in these days of belt-tightening, but I must confess to having got an awful lot of vicarious pleasure from reading the first really glossy cookery book to come my way since everyone jumped aboard the "fabulous food for 5p" bandwagon. Entertaining Today, by Laurence Buffet-Chaille & Colette Schulz, is published by Studio Vista at £6.50. The illustrations and sketches of buffets, table settings, and gastronomic pieces de resistance are delightful and even if one is not in a position to entertain on the grand scale, many of the ideas lend themselves to adaptation for simpler ingredients without losing their enormous visual impact. It would make an excellent instruction book on how to make your own liquor from just about anything except an old sock, which I am assured gives a passable result. For extreme, a cheap doctor Cereal Wines, by Edwin Bell, takes the reader through the possibilities from cabbage through nettles to millet—how about that, budgie-lovers? Making Sparkling Wines, by Cyril Lucas, offers sound-sounding instructions on brewing up your own bubbly which you must not, of course, dignify with the name Champagne, and which appears to require such diverse equipment as woolly gloves, knitting needles, and a mallet (and probably a cheap doctor quickly when you blast your eye out). Then there is Beer for Beginners, a fascinating work with lots of lovely words in it like "fuzzles" and "bottom yeast" and a potted history of ale. Finally, by Lilian Lucas, there is one called Cooking with Wine and Mead to enable you to put what you haven't drunk to work in the kitchen.

The books of the nutritionist Adelle Davis are followed by a slavish devotion in America by millions, as they would the gospel, Her Let's Get Well, with its nutritional principles applied to the treatment of specific illnesses, is consulted like the almanac. Now Let's Cook It Right, which sold 250,000 over there, has appeared here under the imprint of George Allen & Unwin at £3.65. The reader should not be put off by the fact that some of her recipes are not quite to the English taste, since we do not share the American passion for ketchup and dressing on everything; it is her detailed analysis of what happens to food when we cook it which is worth honing up on. What she has to say about how we presently cook our meat and the murderous effects, nutritionally, of high temperatures in meat cookery is disturbing to a degree. A Dictionary of Cooking, compiled by Ralph and Dorothy de Sola, contains 1,855, 8,000 definitions of culinary ingredients, methods, terms, and utensils. Now that an academic knowledge of food is deemed a positive social advantage, anyone whose eyes glaze over at the mention of a hummus di tahina or hominy grits could bluff their way through with this one. Finally a reprint of a work first published in 1796 at 6s, brought out today at £3.50 by S. R. Publishers. The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy, by Hannah Glasse, who pre-dated Mrs Beeton by a hundred years and was heavily plagiarised by that lady. A museum piece this one, thick with information about the period much of it hilarious reading. As well as thousands of "receipts" it is a good place to go if you feel in need of "A Certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog" or "How to Keep Clear of Bed-Ruins" or even "How to Remove Obstructions from Females."

the sex-myth exploders

VE SIMS looks at the women's studies courses taking place at scores universities and colleges in America



THE RECORD STOPPED. No one was laughing in the first Women's Studies class at predominantly male Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "You have just heard what is classically called a view of women as objects, not individuals," instructor Lillian Robinson told her "sexual order" class studying sexual myths about women. "Now, what does this music mean to you?" The song was the Rolling Stones' "Stupid Girl."

The scene could be repeated in hundreds of classrooms this September. In courses at scores of universities and colleges, pupils are talking about whether women are taught and treated like "sex objects" from childhood.

Like the Black Studies programmes before them, these Women's Studies face the problem of convincing administrators in many schools that these are not biased, fad courses appealing to only one segment of the student body. In fact one in three students enrolled in the classes are men.

Yale University's "Sociological Perspectives of Women" opened last year without administrative problems. In this female studies class, Avon Cosmetics and Fuller brush door-to-door sales people were asked why the opening question is always, "Is the lady of the house home. Yes, today we have a bargain for housewives." Kindergarten girls talked with Yale students about what teacher had been

telling them in storybooks and class discussions. They questioned why there are separate activities for girls and boys.

The 40-student Massachusetts Institute of Technology female studies class has invited the Playboy September playmate to talk this autumn on the sexual myths of women. Meanwhile, the class will examine popular women's magazines, advertising, and some lyrics and paintings, for sexual stereotyping and bias.

Boh Dylan, The Doors, and the Rolling Stones were targets in popular rock music that supposedly "misrepresented" courtship and debauched women. Deodorant commercials before-and-after laundry ads, and advertisements such as one asking, "Are your children ashamed of you? Improve yourself" were studied by students.

"Over half the class were men, and once they saw how women have been treated as sexual objects throughout time, most joined the campus women's movement last year," said Miss Robinson.

Since San Diego (California) state college organised the first women studies centre, completely planned by an ad hoc student committee two years ago, women's studies courses have started at nearly every major university in the country.

Among the hundreds of courses offered are "The Impact of Sex and Influence in Society" at Smith College,

"Feminine Personality" at Harvard, "Linguistic Behaviour of Male and Female" at University of California in Irvine, "Social Roles of Women in America" at Wesleyan University, and "Women in America" at Princeton. A Health, Education, and Welfare Department endorsed task force report backed these courses and said more should be established.

An international institute of Women Studies organised in Washington, D.C., last October boasts of including 175 scholars from Britain, Sweden, France, and India, and 40 US scholars. It will "encourage, advance, and finance research and thought on women's nature and behaviour," says the director, Professor Barbetta Blackington, of American University, Washington, D.C. She has taken a year's leave to organise the Institute and complete publishing arrangements for "The Position of Women in Social Orders."

"Publishing companies are howling for books on women's studies," Professor Blackington says. Most of the minority studies classes on women originated at the request of women faculty members in particular departments. But at several colleges, like Bryn Mawr, administrators were faced with a student sit-in before courses were established. Protesting Bryn Mawr women finally persuaded the school to start an historic and sociological survey on the role of women with Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics," as the instructor.—Washington Post.

The case for an inquiry

The army or civil authorities in Northern Ireland ought now to arrange for an independent investigation into allegations of brutality during and after the arrest last week of men being considered for internment. Many specific allegations are now being made, and an inquiry into them is necessary, for the sake of the army and police as well as of the men who are or were held in custody. An inquiry is the best course whether the allegations prove to be true, partly true, or merely a product of the Republican propaganda machines.

The allegations are of a horrible kind. A distinction ought to be made between complaints about the behaviour of soldiers in the streets, and those which concern the treatment of prisoners in army camps and in prison. Doubtless there are cases of bad behaviour by soldiers during riots, but anyone who has watched even the television reports on the rioting in Ulster during the past two years must be struck by the extreme provocation given to the soldiers, night after night, month after month, and now year after year. They must also be surprised that supposedly responsible people and organisations who complain of maltreatment of rioters and others rarely use their influence to stop the maltreatment of soldiers. Nevertheless, for the reputation of the army and for the success of its operation in winning the Catholic ghetto population away from the extremists, the tightest possible hold must be kept on army discipline on the streets.

The allegations that men in custody have been beaten, made to run over glass and bricks,

and otherwise ill-treated are much more serious. The reasons are obvious. The behaviour of the detainees' guards are not publicly visible. The fact that their duty is to detain and to question, not to punish is fundamental. Any deviation from that principle, any slipping towards the thought that soldiers or policemen "can only be expected to get a bit of their own back" must be resisted. Kangaroo justice is left left to the IRA. It is not only wrong; it is also counter-productive in the weary search for a restoration of the rule of law for which British soldiers have gallantly fought and died in Ulster.

The fact that the allegations have been made, and with such circumstantial detail, ought not to make anyone prejudge the result of such an investigation. The Guardian has been criticised for treating such allegations with caution. But the sad fact is that propaganda is an integral part of the war in Ulster. Our reporters have had examples of people simply making up allegations about soldiers. One woman told a reporter that a soldier had picked up her small child and swung it round by the heels. Our reporter was in a position where he could see that no soldier entered the house in question.

So the investigation may simply end in an inability to decide whether civilians or soldiers and policemen are lying. For that reason and because of the delay, a formal legal inquiry does not seem appropriate. Could an impartial lawyer and doctor from England not be asked to examine present and former detainees and see whether there is physical evidence to support their allegations of beating while in custody?

Not as a yes-man

Mr Barber appears to have his invitation to Brussels, as was to be hoped and expected; his publicly expressed wish to consult the Six before the wider meeting of the Group of Ten is a clear demonstration of Europeanism. He will want to coordinate British policy with that of our prospective partners, but that should not mean sacrificing either national interest or common sense. The national interest is involved both in the question of the future value of the pound against both the dollar and the European currencies, and in the way in which currency markets are to be run. The latter issue, to judge by the leaks from Brussels, may also be a challenge to common sense.

On the parity question it now seems doubtful if any hard and final decisions can be taken this weekend. The Japanese are proving intransigent, and do not yet seem likely to cave in; and even if they were amenable to a realignment, the US surcharge on imports complicates the issue, as the Italian cabinet has pointed out. This is simply because exchange rates which are appropriate when the surcharge is on will leave the dollar dangerously exposed again when it is removed. Even if this difficulty were removed by a deathbed repentance in Washington, it would not be easy at this stage to decide on an appropriate value for the pound. The British trade balance is already making even quite recent forecasts look foolish, and only the foolish can claim to know how it is likely to develop over the next two eventful years. How far will the CBI initiative slow price inflation? How will British exporters respond to a vote to join the EEC? With these huge unknowns added to the usual hazards of balance of payments forecasting, the only honest answer is "Don't know".

British interests as well as the nature of the situation, then, demand an interim solution which will enable currency markets to reopen while the hard questions are debated, coupled with a firm refusal to make long-term promises.

Fishing in Balkan waters

To accuse a group of countries of forming an "axis" is asking for trouble. When the Hungarian newspaper, Magyar Hírlap, undoubtedly with the approval of Moscow, claimed that the Chinese were fostering "an anti-Soviet axis" out of Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Albania, this was bound to cause a fierce reaction. When it happens against the background of Soviet military manoeuvres on the borders of Rumania and Yugoslavia, the reaction is understandable.

The Balkans are a chronically fissiparous area. It is not surprising that the four Communist countries in the Balkans have produced four different kinds of Communism—from slavishly Maoist Albania to slavishly Soviet Bulgaria, and in between them the two independent countries, Yugoslavia (unorthodox internally and in foreign affairs) and Rumania (orthodox internally, unorthodox in foreign affairs).

The Soviet Union, albeit grudgingly, has come to live with them over the years. But now things seem to be changing. For one thing the strategic value of the Balkans is increasing as the Soviet Union's interest in the Mediterranean grows. For another, the Chinese are starting to fish in Balkan waters. Inevitably President Nixon's rapproche-

ment with China has stolen all the world's headlines. But there is no doubt that at a lower level this spring's reconciliation between "revisionist" Yugoslavia and its arch-detractor China also shocked and unsettled Moscow.

A Yugoslav commentator very properly pointed out on Monday that it was "inane" to believe a country's relations with the USSR must be bad because those with China were good. Moscow does not see things that way. As a Polish paper put it, countries that call themselves socialist cannot be neutral let alone conciliatory to China. And so Moscow blows hot and cold. It coos to President Tito and asks him to let Mr Brezhnev pay him a visit. It thunders at President Ceausescu, and summons the other Warsaw Pact leaders for a meeting behind his back. And it plays its wargames on their borders. In dignified terms President Tito politely points out the inconsistencies, and asks the Soviet Union to stop its military manoeuvres if Mr Brezhnev wants to come. Hence the postponement of the planned manoeuvres in Bulgaria which had been due to start this week. That is the first victory for sweet reason in the jittery Balkan shouting-match which is now going on. But tensions remain high.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Salt breezes on Norfolk's marshland coast, curving gently east from the Wash, are often tempered in summer by a warm haze rising from the salt-flats; but coolness has prevailed in recent months, with the result that the burgeoning of flowers has been much delayed. Great sheets of sea lavender sparkle like a million amethysts still, though they should be half dead and heaving to paper whiteness by now. Even the sea pinks of June are not yet wholly withered. Marsh samphire, gathered regularly for pickling at this time, seems to have been less influenced by weather trends, possibly because it is more constantly bathed in the tidal floods; it looks as vividly green and succulent as usual and is being harvested by people from the coast villages according to the normal schedule. On the other hand, sea asters on the higher flats are not yet in bloom and the nodding, silvery sea wormwood fringing the flood-hanks is equally backward. On a recent visit to Blakeney Point I noticed that marram grass on the dunes had produced very few flower-spikes this summer, and I think this is to be explained by the low rainfall of the district earlier in the summer; in wet years our east coast marrams flower profusely. During the past two weeks huge swarms of ladybirds and small hoverflies have appeared in East Anglia, especially along the coastline, and they are still present in very large numbers. Tides humming over the flats have been lifting raft-like masses of ladybirds from inundated vegetation and leaving them stranded on the shores of the more prominent hummocks of sea purslane and shrubby sea-bitte, so that these refugees have seethed with masses of the half-drowned insects, most of which recover from their ordeal owing to their natural "greasy" buoyancy. E. A. ELLIS

COLD logic must now force the Government into trying to extricate itself from the horrible mess it has made for itself over Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. Yet another huge demonstration in Glasgow yesterday by UCS men, their wives and children, TUC leaders, and thousands of other workers, merely emphasises how deeply the Government's action is resented, not only by those most immediately affected, but by all sections of Scottish opinion.

The workers' struggle to maintain their jobs at UCS has been widened by the intervention and participation of the TUC into a full-scale campaign against unemployment throughout the country and an assertion that a man has a right to work. That the TUC has now joined hands with the UCS shop stewards in demanding a change of heart by the Government makes the campaign being waged on Clydeside respectable. That Mr Jimmy Reid, the shop stewards' leader, should have got the TUC to support an admittedly tentative form of workers' control at UCS is astonishing. It shows just how effective the UCS "work-in" has been as a public relations exercise, which is all its organisers have intended that it should be.

Some time in the next fortnight Mr Feather will be explaining his plan for a Clyde-side Development Authority to the Government. Mr Heath will almost certainly have to respond, because he now knows he has badly miscalculated the reaction of public feeling in Scotland, and to a lesser extent the rest of Britain. The fact that many unions are proposing to pay benefit to any UCS members made redundant is an indication that the labour movement means to stand together as firmly as it is ever likely to do.

No Conservative Government, however, would allow the TUC to take the credit for pointing the way out of a problem. The TUC's plan is negotiable as Mr Feather means it to be. It is not original. Indeed, it bears a similarity with what has commonly become known in Scotland as the "Macmillan" plan. The author, Mr Jasper Macmillan, a Glasgow businessman and one of the three-man working party which advised the previous Government on the setting up of UCS, has put forward a scheme for the gradual rundown of the Clydebank and Scotstoun divisions of UCS. These are the ones considered by the Government not to have a permanent future.

Mr Macmillan envisages

The work-in that could well work out

IN Glasgow, thousands demonstrate their opposition to the UCS rationalisation plans, and the yard workers' fight to stay in business receives TUC support. Here KEITH HARPER in Scotland foresees a Government reappraisal once it fulfils its new promise to meet Mr Feather.

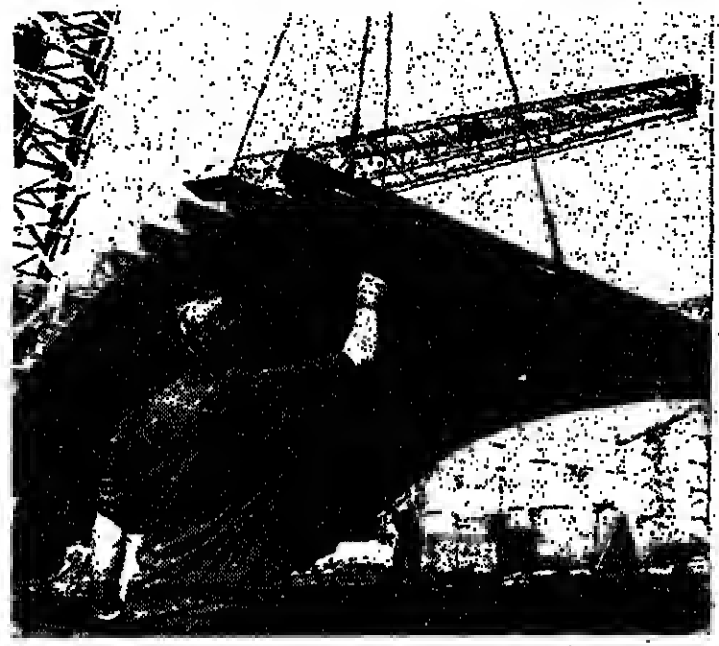
that a special company, financed by Whitehall, should be established with trade unions, Clyde-side industry and Government representatives sitting on the board. Although a separate company, it might be seen as an extension of the reduced UCS, drawing on certain services like marketing on a commercial basis.

The important point would be that the net cost of maintaining its operation during a five-year run down period would be closely controlled. Apart from planning an orderly rundown, the board would have the task of preventing a substantial social disturbance on the Clyde by arranging for the retraining and redeployment of workers in collaboration with the Department of Employment.

Mr Feather's plan takes up some of Mr Macmillan's themes. Like Macmillan, the

TUC and the UCS shop stewards know that it is impossible to prevent redundancies from taking place, though they would like the Government to declare a moratorium on them while discussions are held. "Keep employment at approximately the same level for the immediate future," is the rallying call from the unions. In much the same way as Macmillan, the TUC says that if manpower could be used more effectively outside UCS, it would be up to the CDA to ensure that alternative opportunities were made available for productive employment.

Now, whatever Mr Heath and the Government may think about lame ducks, there are no lambs ducks than men on the dole. Shipbuilding could probably be maintained on the Upper Clyde by reducing the labour force from 8,500 to 2,500.



Still going strong at UCS.

But what of the surplus labour, and the effect the Government's present proposals would have on the UCS supply industries, where at least 20,000 people are employed?

Mr John Davies received a graphic account of the position the other day when he visited Clydeside as Mr Heath does not lack a personal wealth. In some sections of Whitehall, pressure is already being brought on the Government to reconsider its attitude. The Scottish Office has been chiming in as well.

Mr Heath could quite easily turn the TUC initiative to his own advantage. By promising to examine the proposal, re-dressing it in Government clothes and putting a nominal amount of money into his own scheme, he could make it look as though the Government was being merciful. But if the TUC initiative is turned down flat, then there is no doubt that the bitterness on Clydeside will continue to get worse.

Mr Reid and his colleagues at UCS are determined that the "work-in" will go on. At the moment, all this means is putting stewards on the gate and barring entry to "undesirables." Eventually, when the main redundancies start occurring towards the end of next month, it will mean paying those who have received their cards from the fighting fund organised by the shop stewards committee. Mr Reid will not say how much the fund has so far raised, though the appointment of a chartered accountant may help to clear the picture. Unless they rob the Bank of Scotland, however, the shop stewards will only be able to pay a bare subsistence allowance when the big redundancies start pouring in.

The fear, particularly among church leaders on the Clydeside, is that the workers, boiling over with frustration and anger at the Government's apparent inhumanity, may be forced into a confrontation with the police.

If the Government thinks that it can sit tight, forget the Clyde ever existed and allow the "work-in" to work itself out, it is in for a surprise. Provided the shop stewards can hold the work force together, there is every reason to suppose that the resistance on the Clyde can be prolonged until the end of September, probably longer.

This is why the Government may be prepared to patch up some sort of deal with the TUC. "Keep the Clyde bonny," declared one speaker at the Scottish TUC conference on unemployment the other day. "Keep the Clyde in work would be a better slogan."

An unfair burden

Sir—It seems enormously unfair that India, merely because of her proximity to Pakistan, should have to shoulder the entire physical burden of more than 7,000,000 Bengali refugees. Although many countries are contributing funds which are, incidentally, hopelessly inadequate in view of the magnitude of the problem, what is required more desperately and urgently than financial aid is some political solution.

Mr Macmillan envisages

As India and Pakistan are both still members of the Commonwealth, surely Britain should instigate some international action which will put an end to the appalling misery of so many innocent people. When one remembers the fuss and furor which took place over Anguilla, the present apathy seems monstrous. Yours faithfully, (Mrs) Marion Woolfson, 35 Camden Mews, London NW 1.

Paying the price of provocation

Sir—Your leading article (August 16) "Arabs and the Palestinians," completely misses the point that King Hussein only took the action he did against the guerrillas after countless acts of provocation, and many attempts to reason with a force that had grown to demand power within his kingdom.

From my own experience in Jordan, and I was there for two years including the fateful September when the situation finally had to be clarified, Jordan is one of the very few Arab states that has given equal status of citizenship to Palestinians, and although it

has not the economic ability to absorb an equal number of people to its own population has tried very hard to make conditions in the refugee camps rather less desperate than they might be.

Hussein does not aim to suppress the Palestinian people, only that small minority who formed a militant countervailing power within his own kingdom. They made the decision that they did not want to conform to the law of their host country, and had to be stamped on.—Yours faithfully, John T. Warburton, 92 Kings Road, Henley on Thames, Oxon.

A holiday for just £10 50p

Sir—Our holiday this year cost £10.50 each for 17 days, which is surely good value for money. Two friends and I spent a very enjoyable holiday in the Lake District, mountain walking and camping in a borrowed tent.

The amount was made up as follows: travel—£3; accommodation—£0.55; food—£6.70; fuel (for cooking)—£0.25. There were no extras to buy. Travel from the South of England) was in a self-service, elderly but reliable car. Actually in the Lake District, we walked farther than we drove. The £0.55 on accommodation was spent on two nights at one camp site at 5p a head and one at another at 25p for us all. The only night's apart from the occasional roadside

camp, were spent camping wild in the mountains, which, in my view, is far the best way, and can be very comfortable if properly organised.

Why spend money at a hotel when you have to travel before you can enjoy the scenery at its best? We would not have, regardless of cost, but to us the difference in cost was between the holiday being possible and it not being possible.—Yours faithfully, Jonathan Bell, 18 Blacksmiths Hill, Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey.

This is another letter in response to the Guardian's inquiry into holiday costs. A selection of readers' reports will appear on Saturday.

Private places in our hospitals

Sir—In his letter castigating private practice within the National Health Service, Mr Burt implies that all private patients in NH hospitals are wealthy or privileged. In fact, this is clearly far from the case, unless he jumps with the wealthy those who subscribe to private health insurance schemes; average rates for this type of insurance are considerably less than one would pay for three days in a private room of a London teaching hospital, and many enlightened employers have formed groups which reduce the individual subscription to about £14 a year for people under 40.

Doubtless there are many who could not afford slightly over £1 per month to ensure private

treatment in illness, but to suggest that such treatment can only be confined to the wealthy is as misleading as the perennial canard that the private sector in education is supported entirely by the idle rich.

Certainly the National Health Service is inadequate, and has been for many years, but it could be that at least some of the private money it receives is channelled towards the general good of its institutions—after all, not quite all the profits could go towards the embellishment of the suites and the staffs, etc.

C. A. Williams, 21 Ravenswood Court, Woking, Surrey.

LETTERS to the Editor

Hasty meeting

Sir—The alacrity with which Mr Heath summoned a Cabinet meeting to discuss the American dollar crisis—about which he could do nothing—is in direct contrast to his evident reluctance to do something about Northern Ireland over which he has direct authority through Westminster. Is this just one more indication of the Tory Party's selfish

attitude that the people of this country are of less importance than even discussion about finance?—Yours faithfully, Charles Gallagher, 99 Kinross Road, Cambridge.

Sir—A paradox in party politics is not unusual, but it is surely no more marked than in opinions expressed on the Prime Minister's sailing activities. It appears that those who most strongly disagree with his actions as Prime Minister cannot bear to have him away from Downing Street, whereas those people like myself who support him do not mind his sailing exploits in the slightest.—Yours faithfully, Fred Hartman, Coppice House, Coalbrookdale Salop.



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Turning weak at the freeze

ADAM RAPHAEL in Washington: Wednesday

THREE hundred hurriedly packed boxes of food and clothing were being loaded onto a truck in the basement of the White House. The boxes were for the people of North Vietnam, and were being sent by the United States. The boxes were packed by the White House staff, and were being sent by the United States. The boxes were packed by the White House staff, and were being sent by the United States.

servants, telephones held to their ears, surrounded by a sea of people, the President's office was a scene of chaos. The President's office was a scene of chaos. The President's office was a scene of chaos.

search of guidance officials have been hurriedly searching through the files to see what was done during the Korean War price freeze, but even with that help there was still more darkness than light.

Not all, of course, of the inquiries are as difficult as this. One of the first complaints to come into the OEP was from an indignant Washington lodger who said that his landlord had called a meeting of everyone in his boarding house and asked them to decide whether they wanted the same rent with or without the freeze.

with meals. "A clear case of rent violation," said the OEP, but no one is certain what, if anything, can be done about the voracious landlord.

chill calling his people to their finest hour." It may not be the public's finest hour but it is undoubtedly the Office of Emergency Preparedness's moment of glory.

Mr. John Davis, who had been in the White House for some time, was seen in the basement of the White House. He was seen in the basement of the White House. He was seen in the basement of the White House.

Edwin Janus in Jakarta, Wednesday, on the cynical aftermath of a brutal election

Red sails round the islands



Guntur Sukarnoputra, eldest son of the late President Sukarno, at a Nationalist election rally

was irregular, too, because the results of the elections were yet to be officially announced, more than a month after the poll was held on July 3. The much-persecuted Moslem party, Nahdlatul Ulama, had, in fact, accused the Government of violating the election law.

For months Soviet diplomats and journalists had been hectoring old Jakarta about to ask whether they thought the political situation was stable. Some people were naive enough to think that the Russians were hoping that there might be sufficient unrest to put pressure on the Government. It is now clear that Moscow was simply sounding out whether it was worth while to resume technical aid, suspended since the fall of President Sukarno in 1966.

Golkar's startling victory in the elections put the issue beyond doubt. Soon afterwards Moscow agreed to send 22 experts to Indonesia. They are to survey a rusting steel plant and a fertilizer project that were abandoned when relations with Indonesia cooled after the putsch in 1965, for which Communists are usually, but not convincingly, blamed. Mr Volkov then went home for a well earned holiday.

Next on the army's list was the Partai Muslimin Indonesia (Pamusu). The general were unhappy because its chairman had failed to weed out former members of the Masjumi, which had been banned during and since the Sukarno days. A member of the executive board was persuaded to announce that he was setting up a new leadership on the curious ground that the existing one did not support the Government.

There was a time when the Indonesian Radio kept up an unrelenting attack on Indonesia's military Government or banning the Communist Party and holding without trial at least 70,000 political prisoners. Most of them were supposed to be on their way home after two years.

Not so long ago Jakarta newspapers, in their untidy, unexcited fashion, were still speculating on whether the Nahdlatul Ulama would win first place in the elections at the expense of the Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI), which formed a government after the 1955 election. There were endless guesses about what would happen if President Suharto's military government were confronted with hostile Parliament.

logical warfare and worse, it has reduced the once voracious parties to a silence and insignificance from which they would be fortunate to recover within a generation.

When the poll was declared on August 7, Golkar had won 66 per cent of the 390 elective seats in Parliament, on the assumption that it would occupy nine seats, representing West Irian, the results of which are yet to be announced.

It was not the Russian diplomat's sweat glands, diplomatically, the overtone

Now, all this seems to

the army's long wanted to rid the nation of its political parties, not only to maintain power for itself, but to put an end to wrangles, which, it believes, impede economic development. Five years after seizing power it has finally succeeded. With a brilliantly planned and sustained campaign of psycho-

logical warfare and worse, it has reduced the once voracious parties to a silence and insignificance from which they would be fortunate to recover within a generation.

earnest in April last year, when it forced through the election of Mr Hadisubeno Sosrowodjo as chairman of the PNI. President Sukarno had promised that there would be no interference in the party's affairs. But Major-General Ali Murtopo, the President's adviser on matters of this kind, decided it would be unwise to risk giving too free a hand to a party which, in spite of its record of opportunism, was still influenced by the doctrines of its founder, Dr Subarto. He settled the issue by means of a special squad, which interrogated unobedient delegates at the party conference and tore up their credentials if they refused to come into line.

leaders, Mr Achmad Sjajichu and Mr Subchan Zainuri Ehsan, rejected all threats and blandishments and fought the elections as if the Government really meant it when it put through a Bill providing for a free, secret, and direct vote. They will pay the price for their independence. Mr Subchan will certainly lose his job as vice-chairman of Congress and Mr Sjajichu's successor as parliamentary speaker has already been named.

Ironically the choice of Mr Hadisubeno turned out to be a blunder. During the election campaign he made the disappointing declaration that one Sukarno was worth a van load of generals. Later, weakening, he said he would rather the PNI lost the election than that he should become the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Indonesia. Soon after that he died, a month after a gall bladder operation.

Looking back on the election campaign, the result is not so surprising. There was little of substance in the frenzy whipped up by PNI speakers who led large but unimpressive crowds in chanting Sukarnoist slogans that badly needed revision. Among the star turns was Sukarno's eldest son, Guntur, 26. Banned from speaking outside Jakarta, he roused his audiences with oratorical gifts inherited from his father. But it was all sound and fury. On election day the PNI followers lost their nerve and voted for Golkar. The PNI won only 6 per cent of the seats. The two minor secular parties won no seats at all.

Next on the army's list was the Partai Muslimin Indonesia (Pamusu). The general were unhappy because its chairman had failed to weed out former members of the Masjumi, which had been banned during and since the Sukarno days. A member of the executive board was persuaded to announce that he was setting up a new leadership on the curious ground that the existing one did not support the Government.

The Moslems fared much better. This, too, might have been predicted by a perceptive observer during the campaign. There was less of a rabble element at their meetings, and they looked better disciplined in many villages they prayed for divine protection.

The President intervened. He said that he could not allow a party with such deeply religious roots to be torn asunder. As arbitrator, he would favour neither side in the dispute. Instead, he said, he would appoint an elderly new member, an honored member of the party, who happened to be one of his own ministers, Mr Mintardjaja.

With the Communist Party out of the way — previously it won 15 per cent of the seats — there was little else for the army to bother about.

Curtains for Ulster

by Jonathan Steele

At the height of the first major Ulster riots which ended with violent demonstrations two years ago in 1969, the first anniversary of the invasion, one English newspaper (not the Guardian) carried a front-page picture of a young stone-thrower in an armoured car. A reader wrote: "Thank you for the photograph. But did you see a Czech patriot or an English hoodlum?"

Not surprisingly, the latest violence has been treated in the East European press as a clear sign of Irish nationalism. Obvious variations have been some variations from country to country. The Czechs have sneered at British indignation over the situation in their country now that Britain's backyard is in flames.

Some of the commentary seems patently wild. Some is uncomfortably sharp. Enough to make the task of Britain's image-polishers in embassies abroad a hard one. Occasionally the reporting is deliberately evasive. Dunayev describes Cranbrook Gardens in Belfast with its 300 burnt-out houses, but does not say these were Protestant houses fired largely by their own inhabitants. "Still the street smoulders," the English soldiers in their armoured cars sweep past the scorched earth on which thousands of Irish families used to live.

The East German radio stations have carried several commentaries. One picked up Ulster's discriminatory property vote. "The civil rights fighters in Northern Ireland — almost exclusively Catholics — demanded elementary rights, for instance, that the amount of tax paid should no longer determine how many votes an elector is worth. This electoral law of the early days of capitalism has actually been abolished, but this happened no more than a year ago, and it was necessary to resort to struggle and to shed blood to make it vanish."

Contrary to all appearances the disorders carry no semblance of a religious war, a comment by the Polish party paper "Trybuna Ludu" wrote. "The rioting is of an economic, social, political and national character." Like other papers, "Trybuna Ludu" has no reporter actually on the spot.

Only Vladimir Dunayev of Tass has been there. Writing from Londonderry on the day the banned Apprentice Boys' March should have taken place he described how young people were building barricades. "Everything is being done so that tonight when the Black Hundreds hold their annual sabbath, the pogromists of the Orange Order and the British soldiers do not break into the workers' areas and commit fresh outrages."

The broadcast went on: "There is always talk of Catholics and Protestants. It is true that in general the line passes between one part of the population which is Catholic and another which is Protestant. Nevertheless this

is not a religious struggle even if religious traditions play a certain part. It is the desperate fight of the non-possessing Catholics against the possessing, exploiting, and oppressing Protestants."

MISCELLANY

The lines of duty

HARRY ANDREWS has three disadvantages for playing the King in Edward Bond's new "Lear", now in rehearsal to follow "West of Suez" at the Royal Court. He has acted in Shakespeare's original with Olivier, Gielgud, and Redgrave.

Andrews says he could probably remember their several interpretations, but he'd rather not. Bond's Lear is not the same character, but his own creation. The approach is different, though Bond has been influenced immensely by the strength of Shakespeare's play. That's why I didn't go to see Scofield's film.

"Lear" is Andrews's first stage play since Brecht's "Baal" at the Phoenix eight years ago. After a career that goes back to Gielgud's 1937 company, and takes in Stratford and the Old Vic, he has been tied to films (three or four a year since 1963) and a touch of television.

COMING BACK to the stage at 60 has its problems. Like having to learn your lines for a very long, very demanding role. "If you're doing a film," Andrews says, "you're lucky if you get more than a fortnight's rehearsal. Usually you do it in bits and pieces. In the theatre you have to build and build."

Andrews's own plans after "Lear"? A transfer to the West End? Actorly caution. He's finished his parts in three films. Any more contracted for later this year? As it happens, no.

They have adopted the "something old, something new" formula. One each from the following: a twentieth-century master (Edward Thomas, or Hardy perhaps); a dead poet (Sidney Keyes); a famous modern (Ted Hughes); and someone neglected, someone unpublished, and someone young. Each with a critical essay, and possibly a personal statement. Compare and contrast.

Waldo-a-gogo

Dennis Barker on mixed media

manager of the RPO, the Brazilian composer stays in Spain, where, a serious musician, he broods deeply over scores.

Mr Petzal, who is the youngest general manager of an orchestra with the reputation of the RPO, said that the policy of mixed media had in the past led to "outstanding commercial success and to the introduction of new aural music which it was legitimate for a symphony orchestra to play. The Curzon House Club, which ran three clubs, including the International Sporting Club, had guaranteed the concert "in all its forms."

Group, said the club was not only guaranteeing the jubilee concert against loss, but was also appealing for funds for the RPO among all its members, whose numbers were "considerable." He believed that industry and commerce should sponsor the arts, and that many of the Curzon members were deeply interested in the arts, only until that time they had not "sufficient outlet."

The slower-witted at the press conference apparently found some difficulty in understanding how the gaming club was in fact "sponsoring" a concert in aid of RPO funds, because of its highly pop character (Tchaikovsky piano concerto and music from "Love Story" in the first half), was likely to make a lot of money unaided. Mr Watts hinted that even if there was no loss to be made up, the club would probably itself make a donation to RPO funds.

Missing words

Abse and Rohson say they

Swing away

THE RISE of the Provisional IRA in Northern Ireland has not gone down universally well with supporters of People's Democracy and the Civil Rights movement there.

many of our liberals from a Protestant background. It is not so much the gun law that upsets them, as the puritanism of the Provos. "Their strait-laced attitudes," says one disappointed youth, "are little different from those of our parents who lock up their swings on Sundays."

One recent case of tarring and feathering is called in evidence. The victim was chosen because he was found giving cannabis to his friends. Young PD men also did their long hair and anagrams to the Provos. Most of us support Berardette Devlin's aim for an "all-Ireland, secular, Socialist republic. The Provos seem to want a country where they are free to outlaw birth control and ban books."

When ALL else fails, call a conference. And if the conference is high-powered enough, you might just get something done. Canadian Oxfam has invited 25 "leading figures" strictly non-governmental, to Toronto this weekend to see how they can help India and Pakistan to feed the dying Bengalis and keep the peace.

THE participants include

Abse and Rohson say they

Abse and Rohson say they



Evelyn Anthony THE TAMARIND SEED

"... even better than Mary Stewart. I commend this book without reserve for holiday reading." *Andrew Hope Evening Standard* £1.85

W. H. Canaway A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"He attacks his full-blooded tale with uninhibited romantic gusto." *Nina Bauden Daily Telegraph* £1.50



Asa Baber LAND OF A MILLION ELEPHANTS

"A glorious book, shining like a jewel... short, very funny, moving, wise and ribald... Mr. Baber writes skillfully choosing every word with care." *Susan Hill New Statesman* £1.75

M. John Harrison THE COMMITTED MEN

"It was through New Authors Ltd., initiated in 1957, that Stanley Middleton, Julian Mitchell and Maureen Duffy published their first novels... it seems probable that it will not be long before M. John Harrison is equally well known." *Francis King Sunday Telegraph* New Authors £1.75



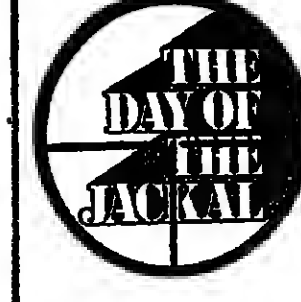
Barbara Sleight THE SMELL OF PRIVET

"An autobiography... She captures the timeless joys of childhood with grace and humour." *Graham Lord Sunday Express* £2.00

John Beddoe FRs THE RACES OF BRITAIN

"A contribution to the anthropology of Western Europe. A facsimile edition of a remarkable piece of Victorian scholarship." £3.50 illustrated

Have you read it yet? Frederick Forsyth



THE DAY OF THE JACKAL



BOOKS OF THE DAY The Identity Game

NORMAN SHRAPNEL reviews new novels

COINCIDENCE, or a trend, that two gifted new writers should both turn to the Identity Game, that favourite upper-brow recreation of the remotest 1950s?

I started *The Assignment* with some lack of enthusiasm, having met Mr. Myers's portentous little hero who makes gnomish remarks as he pushes his barrow, (the Junkman Cometh?), but it won me round. The allegory, if that's what it is, is a rumbling along rather ponderously and the Junkman, at least to the point where he believes himself to be Socrates, and absent-mindedly demands hemlock when asked what he would like to drink, is in danger of becoming a bore.

But things pick up when we get an hilarious conversation in kind of mental hospital between a computer which believes itself to be God and a psychiatrist who is convinced that the Junkman is in fact a professor of philosophy suffering from loss of memory. Finally the hero actually turns into the man the psychiatrist thinks he is, so who wins the prize shadow-show is never fully established. The book's quality lies in the fact that it is genuinely obsessive, involving us in a significantly nutty fictional world I, for one thought had gone for ever.

In *The Divider* the mental and emotional background is more fully established. Here the main character is an Anglo-Indian, well-off though one of the truly chickest of the kind who finds half of his divided being banking for the England he was educated in.

He does some name-shuffling to reinforce his Englishness, and eventually people start

THE ASSIGNMENT, by Martin Myers (Secker & Warburg, £2.25).

THE DIVIDER, by John Maurice (Collins, £1.50).

PRIVATE WORLDS, by Sarah Gainham (Faber, £2).

THE RAVISHING OF LADY MARY WARE, by Dennis Wheatley (Hutchinson, £2).

mistaking him for a man of very different physical and emotional make-up. British as roast beef and a sexual fetishist. In contrast to Mr. Myers's novel, Mr. Maurice's starts well and deteriorates. He writes with great assurance, mostly justified, and it is perfectly valid for his hero to be so anxious to become a perfect Englishman that he acquires a perfect Englishman's guilt and pays for it.

But the mystification goes much further than that, and eventually Mr. Maurice seems to be getting involved with ingenuously for its own sake, putting too many balls in the air, opening up too many options. It appears to me, has been ruined by over-treatment.

Sarah Gainham is a formidable novelist though a curious one. Her style, and particularly her dialogue, has a kind of banality. "I suppose we shall have to live it down, the past?" "We shall have to live it into ourselves." Maybe they do talk like that in Vienna. *Private Worlds* is the third leg of her Viennese trilogy, and a shapely one it turns out to be—emerging from the second war, with backward glimpses towards the ceremonial days before the first one. But the more

immediate past is lurking ominously in the wings; and although Vienna is half-guiltily trying to get back to its Franz Lehar world, grimmer characters wander clumsily on the scene as if blundering into the wrong show.

A former SS general turns up, once their master and now bemusedly on the run, and the reaction (mainly embarrassed) of the intelligent, self-mocking society to this coarse and broken man is brilliantly done. The over-optimism, almost naïveté, of the style is in odd contrast to the subtlety and validity of the situations.

The tensions are admirably maintained, mainly through states of mind—between the bitch-prone Viennese and their defeated oppressors, between the dominating actress and her intuitive yet combative husband. The whole thing modulates, appropriately, into a production of "Antony and Cleopatra" in which the heroine takes the lead.

Careful, Mr. Wheatley. They say the permissive age is on its way out. Still, however, indulging the title of *The Ravishing of Lady Mary Ware*, nobody will be chasing his hero on those grounds. The gallant Roger Brook, British secret agent posing as a French nobleman, is a mainly paper and he has his moments of propriety. "This time," he tells his mistress, "we put casual lechery behind us and entered on the quieter joys of life." He has just dined with his wife and her mother, a husband and dumped them in a wine vat, where they are suffocated by a load of grapes intended for the new vintage. And if some may consider this to be going a bit far, there are a no-doubt pair and the murder is unintentional.

The hurdles are getting higher

by RALPH MILIBAND

WORLD CRISIS: Essays in Revolutionary Socialism, edited by Nigel Harris and John Palmer (Hutchinson, £2.25).

EACH OF these essays summarises a viewpoint derived from a communist political position. The position is that of International Socialism, the largest (1,500 members or so) of the small groupings of Marxists on the Left of the Communist Party.

On many issues IS does not greatly differ from other such groupings. It shares with them a deep contempt for the leaders of the Labour Party and for the trade union leadership. It believes that the Communist Party has become a hopelessly reformist party quite incapable of providing revolutionary leadership; and that the Soviet regime only offers a model for Socialists in the sense that it shows what socialism is not.

One of IS's articles of faith is that the Soviet Union is a regime of "State capitalism," a label which it also applies to all other "Socialist" countries from China to Cuba. This thesis is argued by Chris Harman in an essay on "The Eastern Bloc," and it also looms large in Nigel Harris's essay on "Imperialism Today."

I find the argument unconvincing and incapable of providing an adequate explanation of the inner workings of regimes which cannot in any case be lumped together. To say, as IS writers do, that these regimes are not "Socialist" because their populations are deprived of effective power is reasonable. But to insist that they are therefore ruled exclusively for the benefit of their bureaucratic élites is to make light of a highly complex and contradictory experience and to miss much of what constitutes the reality of such regimes.

But the most interesting essays are concerned with a Britain. Here, there is a genuine attempt at sober and informed analysis. The volume opens with a fine essay by Peter Sedgwick on "A Day in the Life of the Fifties," a wry evocation of a demagogic rearmament in 1955 which illuminates the changes which have occurred in the political culture of the Left in 15 years. This is one of the best pieces of writing I have seen on the Left for a long time.

Jim Kincaid trenchantly documents the decline of the Welfare State under the Wilson Government, and Paul Foot denounces "once again (the job cannot be done too often) the betrayals and derelictions of the Labour leaders." The basic thesis of the volume is, in Tony Cliff's words, that "the hurdles on the path of reform are becoming higher and higher" or, as Duncan Heltas puts it, "Reformist politics will be less and less able to provide those partial solutions to the problems confronting the working class which have been able to provide in the decades since the Second World War."

This view of a deepening crisis in the capitalist system inspires the belief that the establishment of a serious revolutionary Socialist party in Britain will be possible in the seventies. I doubt whether most readers of this newspaper would look upon such a prospect with marked enthusiasm. But they would nevertheless be mistaken in shrugging off the argument which underlies it.

Certain at sea

by JEREMY BROOKS

BEFORE THE MAST: Naval Ratings of the Nineteenth Century, by Henry Baynham (Hutchinson, £3).

THE ONLY entirely happy time I spent in the Royal Navy was as a young Ordinary Seaman undergoing basic training in a "wooden wall" anchored in Portsmouth harbour. This was the "Boys Own Paper" navy of my dreams: all knots and splices and roving races and scrambling over the rigging while grizzled old sea dogs bellowed at our heels. Ah, the sweet certainties of being a nobody in a fully structured world!!!

All too soon my naval service degenerated into insane and never-to-be-forgotten conventions; but for a short while, with my hammock slung snugly under ancient planks which had once shuddered to Napoleonic broadsides, I slept untroubled as a child in the arms of Attila Weston's navy.

Much of this "sweet certainty" is reflected in the writings of the nineteenth century sailors which Henry Baynham has gathered from diaries, letters, and memoirs in his second collection of naval reminiscences, "Before the Mast." His first, "From the Lower Deck," offered a rat's eye view of the "Old Navy" of the eighteenth century and the Napoleonic wars—when every second ship smouldered on the edge of mutiny and a sailor ashore was as feared as any highwayman.

But with the defeat of Napoleon, and the reduction in three years, from 145,000 to 19,000 men, a new service began to emerge, one which

could rival the merchant fleet as an attractive vocation for a poor and uneducated young man.

The transition was not immediate. Although no press gang went out after 1815, as late as the 1830s smugglers were sentenced to "service" in the Royal Navy as a criminal punishment.

Flogging, though not finally abolished until 1879, gradually died out; and, most important of all, the concept of conscription was introduced in the 1850s, enabling the navy to hold on to its men between ships' commissions, and so build a body of professional seamen for whom the Royal Navy was a committed way of life.

The man who wrote this book, Commander Baynham, presents, largely in the words of the sailors themselves. And what words! The chief pleasure of this book—for it is not a history, simply a chronological anthology—is in the plain vigour of plain domestic English in which these men wrote. They are the mainly simple, living in a world of simple certainties which for good or ill the Western world has now lost. The man who writes these lines would not drink one glass of ardent spirits though the empty glass were to be given him full of sovereigns. "... years in great numbers have gone by since the first time I have been broken by drinking ardent spirits, and I think I may safely say it will please God to continue so," wrote John Bechervaise, a Petty Officer with a tendency to self-righteousness. One does not always associate with his sentiments, but the firm rhythms of his sentences are a joy.

Founding fathers

by ERIC SILVER

THE ISRAELIS: FOUNDERS AND SONS, by Amos Elon (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £2.50).

ISRAEL is the easiest country in the world to write about. And the hardest. The desert blossoms like the rose in a thousand languages. The Jewish Zionist imperialists wreak their oppression in every student journal.

Yet neither uncritical friend nor blinkered foe pierces the skin of propaganda. The story of Jews and Arabs in the past century is both more ravelling and more tragic.

Amos Elon, a columnist on the independent Israeli morning newspaper "Haaretz," has written the best and most ambitious account I know of the way the East European Jewish pioneers settled the land, and of the dilemma they unwittingly conceived. The idealistic founders discounted the Palestinian Arabs; their pragmatic sons have discovered them the hard way.

The Israelis is written with an uncommon depth of perception and inference. Elon knows his Israeli history, knows his Arabs, and he is that rare animal, an Israeli journalist capable of writing about his own country with detachment, even irony.

His book is blessedly free from the glibness with which Elon convicts most of the Israeli press. "Gavali," usually prefaced by "Oy,"

might roughly be translated from the Yiddish as "Voe is me," or more pertinently "Oh Gawd, the mess we are in!"

If "The Israelis" is indeed being read avidly in Cairo, as our Jerusalem correspondent suggested the other day, it must be because of the way Elon shines on Sabra attitudes towards the Arabs: the moral crisis, but equally the sense of being stuck with a bitter inheritance not of their individual choosing.

His work is, however, more than an elaboration of that thesis. It is a study in ideas, psychology, and sociology. The chapters on the "founders" hold together rather better than those on the "sons," presumably because the patriarchs fall more readily into perspective. The analysis of the self-contained floating factory ship Vostok for its trawlers. If the fight for the sea is on, and this would appear to be the case, then the Soviet fishing industry could be our most formidable opponent, rather than the elegant but scattered Kerista cruise.

The advantages of Mr. Fairhall's book are that he is not disposed to reason by cliché, that he knows the facts and the economics of shipping at first hand, and that he is not manufacturing "threats" simply by assertion.

Fight for the waves

RUSSIA LOOKS TO THE SEA, by David Fairhall (Andre Deutsch, £3.95).

THE SIGHT of the Soviet Navy on the high seas, where all good warships properly belong, seems to induce a peculiar and sustained hysteria among the commentators of the capitalist world, who all unwittingly do an excellent public relations job on behalf of Admiral Gorskov and the Soviet Naval Command. This is not to suggest that the Soviet Navy is simply a paper tiger (or a paper boat). But the formidable numerical strength has long been a feature of Russian naval policy, well before Imperial Russia became the Soviet Union.

It is the great merit of Mr. Fairhall's book on Soviet maritime power that it is not narrowly naval—power that he eschews cheap sensationalism and that he is avowedly an expert on Russian shipping policy and practice. He does not write with the surprise when he meets facts and factors which have some considerable historical explanation.

At least half the book is taken up with the development of Russian mercantile power, with shipping policy as a whole, and with Soviet interest in both ocean exploration and ocean exploitation. This seems a more rewarding approach, to look at the Soviet Union as a "maritime power" in its own right and thus to forestall misplaced surprise at the present swarming of Soviet ships, whether for peace or for war.

It is inevitable that the Soviet expansion of their merchant marine should be cast in the language of the "Soviet threat": those who accept this in the most simplistic sense can do no better than to read Mr. Fairhall's chapter on Russian shipping policy, which positions the Soviet merchant fleet "contributing" to the economic competition between the two systems yet which underlines their acceptance of the "capitalist" rule.

The Communist wedge has been used largely by one set of capitalist ship owners against another, commercial hypocrisy which makes it difficult to expose the inconsistencies in Soviet practice.

It looks as if we ourselves are largely to blame for allowing this "threat" to materialise without setting up checks and balances. Soviet interest in the ocean, whether for fish or for submarines, provides the link between the mercantile and naval side of Soviet maritime expansion: the advent of the Polar submarine forced the Russians into an expeditionary programme, and this is closely connected with their massive commitment to hydrographic research.

Mr. Fairhall comes to the conclusion that in spite of the great naval programme and in spite of catching up, the Soviet Command must recognise "the Polar detection problem" is for all practical purposes beyond its capabilities. It is to go for a "Y-class" boats coming out of Soviet yards.

Mr. Fairhall makes the important point that the mercantile side of naval expansion has proceeded roughly in parallel with the development of a coordinated national effort, all of which seems to be a reasonable assumption. This does not include another sensible assumption, that the Russians have stumbled across the political exploitation of this power by accident and then largely in the context of the 1967 collision in the Middle East.

Under "hardware" Mr. Fairhall discusses what types of warship the Soviet Navy possesses and the characteristics of its equipment. Perhaps my only quibble with him is his prediction that the Soviet Command will go for the "mini carrier" equipped with vertical take-off aircraft: it seems far more likely that the Soviet Command has no option but to attempt to extend the range of its land-based aircraft to provide cover for its naval forces and to continue improving ways and means to sustain this cover.

There can be no argument, however, with the main thrust of Mr. Fairhall's argument that we have not yet seen the final shape of Soviet maritime power. The signs are there for all to see: the Soviet Navy is not a paper tiger, it is a paper boat. It is not a paper tiger, it is a paper boat. It is not a paper tiger, it is a paper boat.

The advantages of Mr. Fairhall's book are that he is not disposed to reason by cliché, that he knows the facts and the economics of shipping at first hand, and that he is not manufacturing "threats" simply by assertion.

JOHN ERICKSON



A people and a country

by NESTA ROBERTS

PARIS FRANCE, by Gertrude Stein (Peter Owen, £2.25).

A GUIDE TO FRANCE FOR LOVING COUPLES, by Cynthia Proulx and Ian Croydon (Avesch Publishers, £3.50; paper, £2.00).

A HOLIDAY HISTORY OF FRANCE, by Ronald Hamilton (Chatto and Windus, £2.00).

Known loving couples are provided with details of the 31 most romantic, and incidentally, among the most expensive hotels and inns in France, along with information about eating and shopping in Paris. In the style perhaps best described as Late Twentieth Century Glossy Nave. The total effect was to make one year for Ushant or Stouraway, but no doubt there will be takers.

Pop goes India

by JOHN ROSSELL

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, by Brian Gardner (Hart-Davis, £2.95).

Mr. Gardner writes a good sentence and organises a good paragraph. One would like him to write a good popular history. This is not it. The trouble is not just the peppering of minor errors.

What popular audience is going to be stirred or enlightened by the statement that company rule was kept on in 1858—even after the company's trading role had ended—because "no one could think of a better solution"?

Linnaeus

by WILLIAM CONDRY

THE COMPLETE NATURALIST: A Life of Linnaeus, by Wilfrid Blunt (Collins, £5.50).

HOW IGNORANT are we about Linnaeus? My guess is that few of even the better read among us could offer more than three bare facts: that he was a Swede, that he lived in the eighteenth century, and that he brought order into the scientific naming of plants and animals. Yet he benefited the world of science as few have ever done and was revered by Rousseau and Goethe as a master.

There was nothing to Linnaeus, critics have said, beyond a hard slog, a ridiculous self-obsession, an inventor of often silly Latin names, and Wilfrid Blunt's book offers us a very different man. A man swept through life by an enormously enthusiastic curiosity about the whole world of nature, a man who became not only the prince of botanists but was not so far behind on animals and minerals too.

He was also a highly influential teacher. For 35 years as professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala he lectured brilliantly, not only on medicine and botany but on the whole field of natural history, health, diet, and ethics. He was the perfect universal man as typical of his century.

There is also much more than just Linnaeus in this book. Widely assorted facets of eighteenth-century Europe come alive before us: the primitive existence of the Lapps beyond the Arctic Circle; the strange student world of those days; the incessant hickories and jealousies of the servants.

In spite of all this lavish background we are never in danger of losing Linnaeus himself. He is vividly in the centre of the picture, where he is like to be. Sometimes he is lovable, sometimes infuriating, sometimes phenomenal, sometimes contemptible, yet for all his quirks and contradictions always credible and fascinating. What more can we demand in a biography?



Mingus

by IAN BREACH

BENEATH THE UNDERDOG, by Charles Mingus (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £2.50).

THE BRITISH jazz aficionado might get something of a shock. Charles (Cholly, Charlie, Chaz) Mingus has always seemed something of a classic case among American musicians—withdrawn, supremely competent, dignified by style and person in record and on stage.

Ranked with, say, Sonny

Just published:

Peter de Vries
new novel
"MRS WALLOP" £2.00
"Highly entertaining" (Times)

Daphne du Maurier
five long macabre stories
"NOT AFTER MIDNIGHT" £1.75

'THE ELEGANT AUCTIONEER'
150 years of New York auctioneering and a history of American taste & spending the last 150 years
BY WESLEY TOWNER £2.50

Michael Foot
"The time is over-ripe for a book which explores the nature of the fashionable auctioneering... needs to be exposed" (Evening Standard)

'WIELAND WAGNER'
A biography of the controversial Bayreuth producer
BY GEOFFREY SKELTON £2.50

John Warrack
"One of the theatrical geniuses of the age... a useful, readable, well-documented account of a life" (Sunday Telegraph)

'POEMS'
TO EIMHIR £1.90
by Sorley MacLean, translated from Gaelic by Iain Crichton Smith

The Guardian
"This is the poetry of intelligence crossed by a great lyric skill which has remained for too long in obscurity"

'PLAYS'
OF ARNOLD WESKER £2.00
An assessment by Glenda Leeming & Simon Trussler, companion volume to Trussler's 'The Plays of John Osborne'

GOLLANCZ

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Lines liquidation after Gallaher drops support

By JOHN COYNE

Lines Bros, the Triang and Meccano toy firm that ran into multi-million pound losses last year, is going into liquidation following the withdrawal of a £5-million financing lifeline from Gallaher, the American-controlled tobacco group.

Gallaher, which in June disclosed that it was putting up £5 millions of new finance in a deal which would have left it with 55 per cent control of the Lines equity, has decided not to complete the deal because of a surprise further deterioration in Lines trading in June and July.

This would have given rise to an increase in capital requirement over and above the £5 millions and so the board of Gallaher "have decided not to proceed with the proposed subscription."

A statement from Lines last night added: "Having taken account of the current financial position of Lines the board have decided that it is no longer appropriate that Lines Bros Limited (the parent holding company of the Lines group) should continue to trade."

Accordingly, they are to submit proposals for the liquidation of Lines Bros Limited by means of a creditors' winding up. It is hoped that the trading subsidiaries of Lines Bros Limited will continue to operate.

Mr Peter Throver, the man who came from Bank Xerox to become the managing director of Lines Bros following big boardroom shake-ups nine months ago, said last night that there had been a sharp drop in budgeted sales in June and July. This he attributed to production problems at the group's factories. Lines had the orders, he claimed, but could not meet the deliveries. This followed a large amount of dislocation from the closure of some factories and concentration of productive capacity.

"Given the time and the money," he said last night, "we could return the group to profitability."

The trading position of Lines Bros had been slipping for many years before the crunch came in 1969 when turnover of £33 millions was announced. It led to the setting up of a ginger group of shareholders, followed by a boardroom shake-up which had four of the five Lines family directors leaving the board. Mr Moray Lines stayed on as chairman, and managing director, but soon after stepped down from the latter post to make way for Mr Throver. He was to have left the board with the completion of the Gallaher deal.

Mr Throver took steps to stem losses—which for 1970 were a massive £5.1 millions after tax and minority interests—and implemented a corporate plan designed to bring the group back to profitability as early as possible. These measures largely centred on the closure of factories, the concentration of productive capacity, and the elimination of unprofitable product lines.

Recently Mr Throver admitted that Lines would make a small loss for 1971, and that it would probably be 1972 before the company moved back to profitability. In June, when the Gallaher financing deal was announced, the board claimed that these funds, together with

facilities from bankers and £1.7 millions cash flow from factory sales, would provide sufficient working capital for the company's needs.

Theo came the surprise June and July downturn in sales, and with it the obvious need for additional working capital funds. So Gallaher, which had come in for criticism in City circles for this diversification move when the deal was originally announced, decided to back out.

The famous brand names of Lines Bros—Triang, Meccano, Scalextric, Frog, and Craftmaster in toys, and Pedigree and Swan in prams and nursery furniture—are unlikely to die, and most of the Lines 8,500 employees should keep their jobs.

The liquidator of the company, who appointed, is likely to sell off the various trading subsidiaries to interested parties.

The Lines Bros group is in a perfect condition for a break-up operation, even if there are unlikely to be funds left for shareholders. Over 1970 a great deal of the old stocks were disposed of at cut prices, and a further £1 million was written off book values leaving the company with "good marketable stock worth £10 millions" at the last year end.

Bovril victory for Cavenham

Mr Jimmy Goldsmith, head of the Cavenham Foods group, yesterday claimed victory in the two months takeover struggle with rivals Rowntree Mackintosh for control of the Bovril group.

He said yesterday: "Together with associates we now hold 47 per cent of the Bovril shares. We have indications from other institutions and shareholders that they will accept our bid which will put us over the top. As far as we are concerned, we have won and we are now out of the market."

The Cavenham bid for Bovril is currently worth around £14,500,000. The Rowntree Mackintosh offer, which carried the recommendation of the Bovril directors, had been worth £13,400,000.

The immediate reaction from Hill Samuel, financial advisers to Rowntree Mackintosh was: "We will now have to consider the situation in the light of this announcement."

The takeover battle which has raged around Bovril started in June, when Cavenham came on with an announcement that it was planning an offer of around 310p a share.

Two rival bids from Rowntree Mackintosh were countered by higher offers from Cavenham.

Mr Goldsmith said he was going away for a long weekend before deciding what he will now do with Bovril. He made it clear that he was not interested in considering any offers for Bovril's Argentinian interests until he had had a thorough look at the situation.

But advisers to Argentinian businessman Mr Del Azar said they would issue a statement, and it is understood that he will eventually make an offer for the Argentinian interests.

Wholesale prices up ahead of CBI freeze

Industrial wholesale prices in July—the last month before the start of the Confederation of British Industry's freeze—were almost 8 per cent above the level of a year ago, according to the Department of Trade and Industry.

This represents an acceleration on the trend of the previous months. In June the increase on a year earlier was less than 7 per cent.

The trend of wholesale prices for basic materials and fuels is a key factor in the success of the CBI initiative to hold prices down. The price freeze, which started this month, is intended to keep price increases down to zero. But there are special "escape" clauses for food and raw materials, where prices are less controllable.

Judging from the increase in wholesale prices the going could be difficult. Most of the 1 per cent rise in the index between June and July was attributed to higher prices for food and drink materials. The index measuring increases in fuel prices was unchanged in June, though substantially above the level of a year earlier.

The success of the CBI's scheme could benefit psychologically from President Nixon's 90-day freeze on prices and wages in the US which makes the CBI initiative seem much less of a radical departure from tradition.

At the last count a quarter of the CBI's leading 200 companies had not signed the undertaking to limit price increases for 12 months. However, if the result of the currency realignments is an effective devaluation of the pound against other key currencies, the resulting rise in import prices could strain the ability of CBI members to carry out their undertaking.

Dunhill profit again higher

Alfred Dunhill, the London tobacco group, continued to make good progress last year. Pre-tax profit is up from £1,459,750 to £1,766,221 and as forecast, the final dividend has been increased from 3p to 4p a share. This brings the total for the year up from 51p to 54p a share.

Net profit is £994,919 compared with £787,288 previously and, after deducting the dividend, there is an unappropriated balance of £469,919 against £383,788.

This grocery wholesaler and retailer which runs the "Spar" and "Vivo" networks, and which is a cash and carry specialist, obviously operates in a fiercely competitive market. A year of hard pounding seems a fair description of the experience in 1970-71.

Pre-tax profit slipped from £65,000 to £40,000 which is a poor reward for a 6.6 per cent rise to 50.9 millions in sales. At the pre-tax level, the profit amounts to less than 1 per cent on sales, but the board sees signs of a "definite upturn" this year and against this background feels justified in lifting the dividend by one point to 19 per cent.

The Amalgamated Food Distributors and Jarman and Flint subsidiaries both exceeded their budgets last year, but the calculations of the board were upset by the move to the new Manchester warehouse and a simultaneous introduction of computerised operations.

In the light of recent experience it is going to take rather longer than originally anticipated to reap the benefit of the new warehouse, but it is mildly comforting that the cash flow forecast indicates that no problems of liquidity are likely to arise in the current year.

Although the show of confidence put on by the board did not impress the market yesterday, the shares are selling on a p/e of 124 which is probably high enough for the time being.

Those astute property men at Sterling knew, of course, what the map was going to reveal, and claim that the terms of the deal were lined up on this basis. A largely residential redevelopment and, hopefully, a small office project if Wharf can successfully fight the planners is expected to leave the group with a neat profit.

Still Christopher Selmes of Drake must be happy at having sold his stake to Sterling so early

in the game. He took a hefty dealing profit, without having to work for it over a long period.

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Truman family split on bids

The split among the family shareholders in Truman Hanbury Buxton over the rival takeover bids came into the open yesterday when former director Sir Thomas Buxton backed the Grand Metropolitan offer.

Two Buxtons on the board—Henry and Mark—have already come out in favour of Watney and are reckoned to influence some 4 per cent of the 15 per cent of the Truman capital held by the family interests.

But Sir Thomas claimed yesterday that the remaining 11 per cent of the shares held by the Buxton, Hanbury, and Fryer interests were "virtually in total support" of Grand Metropolitan.

Owners of 5 per cent of these, including Sir Thomas, had accepted the Grand Metropolitan offer, which earlier this week was recommended by the Truman board by a five-to-four majority. Included in the pro-Watney supporters is Truman managing director Mr George Dunlop.

Sir Thomas commented: "On every point, I consider that Grand Metropolitan offers a better deal for those concerned." The continuation of the name and identity of Truman was a matter of great importance to him, he said, and he was keen to see the family shareholders who felt as he did.

"Grand Metropolitan have said often and explicitly that they will expand and build up the company under its present management, whereas if the Watney bid succeeds, the firm would be submerged, swallowed, and disappear with redundancies and general dislocation and unrest inevitable."

Truman board members Mr Mark Buxton and Mr Henry Buxton confirmed later that they still intended to accept the Watney bid. They claimed they also knew of "other substantial family shareholders" who intended to do the same.

Mr Derrick Pease, chairman of Truman, yesterday sent out a letter giving his board's reasons for recommending the bid from Grand Metropolitan Hotels in preference to Watney's.

Urging shareholders to accept the GM bid, Mr Pease notes that: "As the consideration offered by both Grand Met and Watney consists entirely of securities (with certain cash alternatives in the case of Grand Met) it is inevitable that the market value will fluctuate continuously as Stock Exchange prices vary."

This fluctuation has been marked in the case of Watney and IDV shares included in the Watney offer.

The chairman said shareholders had to assess the value of the consideration offered by either bidder in the event of its bid being successful.

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Japan continues to defy US and buys in another \$300 M

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The Japanese yen was again the centre of attention in the foreign exchange markets yesterday. In Tokyo the Bank of Japan, for the third successive day since the Americans threw the world's currency markets into confusion by suspending dollar convertibility into gold, continued to support the dollar at the official International Monetary Fund parity. This time, however, they had to buy in only some \$300 millions, compared with the \$600-\$700 millions they absorbed on both of the previous days this week.

This all took place before the European dealers got to work, because of the time difference. Nevertheless the yen dominated the markets in Europe, where no central bank was intervening, and it dominated the purely speculative going on in London where the Treasury has banned all foreign exchange dealings, a ban that goes on today and is now widely expected to last until today's meeting of EEC finance ministers, to be attended by Mr Barber, and probably until the weekend.

The fun started right at the outset when the Japanese Finance Ministry was reported as saying that Japan was studying all possibilities concerning the future parity of the yen following President Nixon's economic measures.

This superseded previous reports that Japan was only going to look at the possibility of widening the official dealing limits of the yen. But as a Finance Ministry spokesman appears to have observed with unusual succinctness in the circumstances, no one is much interested in wider bands at this moment.

These statements immediately made it look as if the Japanese were suddenly changing their policy, and become realistic about the value of the yen. In no time at all rumours were flashing round the markets that the yen had been allowed to float, even that it had been revalued. Surprisingly the Japanese authorities do pose some sort of ceiling on the size of non-resident yen accounts with commercial banks.

So although there was a rush of queries for yen in Europe and New York, it was almost impossible to find a seller. It looked in fact as if some sort of black market might spring up, with yen available from "private" sources at well above the official parity.

Still, for the time being the Japanese seem obstinately to be intending to continue buying in dollars, presumably relying on the obviously inadequate ceiling on commercial banks' non-resident yen accounts, and the main exchange control to keep out the dollars. This would be bound to breakdown however if, as increasingly seems likely, the foreign exchange markets start to function more fully in Europe early next week with all currencies floating against the dollar and possibly against each other as well.

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Private gas offices 'bad for public'

The "living-off" of gas showrooms to private enterprise would lead to higher prices for a lower quality of service, according to an article in the first edition of "Peg," the journal of the Public Enterprise Group.

According to the article, private contractors—not subject to the same controls as public utilities—would be free to sell appliances on any scale so the compulsory sale of showrooms would "almost inevitably mean the replacement of an effective public monopoly by an effective private monopoly—not subject to consumer or parliamentary control." The result would be a higher price for a lower quality of service.

The system of selling appliances through gas showrooms has several advantages, according to "Peg." First, by undertaking sales themselves, area gas boards are able to assess accurately the consumers' requirements, achieve economies of scale in bulk buying, and

spend money economically on promotion. Secondly, showrooms enable the Gas Council to control safety standards more effectively and thirdly, they enable bills to be paid and provide a valuable venue for the flow of information between the industry and consumers.

Discussing rumours that the Government might denationalise sales of gas to large industrial consumers, the article states that this would lead to the gas industry losing the economic benefits of having a high "load factor" on its distribution system and would deprive it of the benefit of being able to supply bulk off-peak gas at lower prices to industrial consumers.

It concludes: "All this would mean higher costs and prices for the domestic customers that the industry was left to supply. As against this there would be no gain to industrial customers.

no real power in the matter, but at least they could voice their views on the subject."

DIXON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC

No stopping profit surge

RESULTS from Dixon's Photographic are already of only historic academic interest, good as they are—profits are up from £220,000 to £328,000 before tax, and a five point rise in the dividend from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

This year the group has the Swedish Merkur acquisition to consolidate, which would automatically add up to £1.1 millions if trading stood still. In fact it continues to storm ahead.

Current turnover and profits are again running at record levels, says the board, and the recent abolition of HP controls will provide a further stimulus. Additionally there is a bit of leeway to be made up in trading from the six weeks postal strike that affected results for the second half of last year.

If there is a slight doubt on the horizon it lies with the still sizeable dependence on Japanese suppliers. If the yen is revalued, not just against the dollar but against the pound then their prices must go up. This would probably not have any sizeable impact on sales particularly since they would only restore some of the price cuts following purchase tax reductions.

Moreover, there is growing anticipation in the trade that if Japanese traders find the American markets closing to them under the impact of parity changes and tariff barriers, they will divert their attention to Europe and Britain. A massive sales drive over here by the manufacturers must bring valuable extra business to groups like Dixon's so that the present dollar crisis should tend to have a bullish effect, or at worst a neutral one.

Shareholders should be able to anticipate a minimum profit of at least £1.2 millions, which with the share at 84p, brings the prospective price earnings ratio down to 121.

WHARF HOLDINGS

Deal loses its gloss

STERLING Guarantee Trust completes the Wharf Holdings takeover deal with an agreed 215p share cash bid (or a share alternative worth 234p a time) for the 88.3 per cent of the equity it does not already hold.

But in the interval since Mr Jeffrey Sterling's coup in picking up 31.7 per cent was announced on July 21, the Southwark Council has taken much of the gloss off the development potential, with the publication of their draft strategy plan for the London Bridge area on July 23.

While Hay's Wharf properties lay smack in the middle of a central area with net office increase of 5.5 million square feet at a plot ratio not

Solving the currency crisis—with flowers

By CLIVE WOODCOCK

AMID THE CHAOS and confusion of successive monetary crises around the world during the past twenty five years, one international currency has stood firm and unperurbed. In spite of the fact that it is in constant use in transactions between the major trading nations, including even from certain countries, it has never been the subject of devaluation or revaluation scares; in fact no one has ever questioned its value.

It could well be described as the world's most stable currency. The strength and stability of the florin—yes, the florin—could of course be connected with the fact that no speculator has ever laid his hands on one nor has a home ever hoarded them. The florin actually exists only in the minds of some 36,000 florists around the world and in the computers and catalogues of Interflora, the flowers-by-wire organisation.

Interflora is the International Monetary Fund of the flower world. It is a non-profit making organisation which operates the international flower business and the florin is its currency. The florin, which has a value of 10p, was devised in 1946 to simplify transactions between the flower world and save them the trouble and cost of processing orders through foreign exchange.

The principle on which Interflora operates is simple: the customer orders his flowers in one town and pays the florist there, the florist transmits the order by telephone, letter, or cable, directly to another florist in the town or country to which the order is to be delivered.

All members of the organisation have catalogues showing possible orders suitable in various countries and giving the prices of those orders in florins. The first florist charges the customer the equivalent amount in his own currency but

when the foreign florist carries out the order he sends his bill in florins to one of the three Interflora units, where the debits and credits of each florist are tabulated and statements sent out every month showing the state of the account.

The organisation thus operates its own banking system with each of the three units acting as a clearing house. The British unit, with headquarters at Morden, Surrey, includes countries in the sterling area; the American unit, with headquarters in Detroit, comprises the US, Canada, South and Central America, and other dollar areas; while the European unit, based in Zurich, covers most of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

The problems of language are also solved by Interflora as the catalogues list orders by numbers so that a florist has only to send a number and its value in florins to despatch his selection overseas.

The system operated by Interflora is acceptable both to the florists and to international governments. Most other gifts which can be sent into a country are imports while a gift like flowers-by-wire is made up of locally grown flowers which are paid for in foreign exchange and so considered as exports—the Government wins both ways.

Another benefit of this is that the florists escape the penalty of import duties to which most other gifts are subject, and they avoid the risk of damage, loss or delays which may occur when other goods are sent.

Britain, in fact, benefits more than most countries from the operation of this system owing to the large numbers of British emigrants to countries like Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, who send flowers to parents, relatives and friends left behind in this country. The balance of

payments in the flower business is very considerably in Britain's favour as it seems that those who remain here prefer not to say it with flowers to their wandering sons and daughters.

The flowers-by-wire business throughout the world continues to thrive in spite of competition from such sources as the artificial flower industry. The turnover of the British unit, for example, has risen from 2,304,333 orders worth £2,482,477 in 1960-1 to 3,134,699 orders valued at £3,697,206 in 1970-1. The average value of individual orders has risen over that same period from £1.07 to £1.52. The overall turnover figure, furthermore, represents only about 10 per cent of the total turnover of the flowers industry in Britain.

The main growth of the Interflora organisation has occurred since the end of the Second World War although it was originally formed in 1910 in the United States, the British unit coming into existence in 1923. One major reason for the post-war growth has been the simplification of international transactions through the florin.

What was that someone said about the world needing a new world reserve asset to replace the dollar?

Company news in brief

Wilkinson's Transport Group: Int. 15 per cent on cap. increased by one - for - eight scrip issue (against equivalent of 11 p). Pre-tax profit for half year to June 30, £160,163 (£130,813). Tax takes £72,000 (£80,000). Profit after tax £108,163 (£70,813).

Business changes

Johnsoneberg: Consolidated Investment Company, Mr. D. A. B. Watson retires as chairman on December 31, but will remain a director. Sir Albert Robinson becomes chairman January 1, 1972. He joins the board as full-time executive director October 1, 1971, when he will be appointed deputy chairman. Mr. A. C. Thomas, deputy chairman and managing director, has decided to retire and will relinquish these appointments on September 30 and resign from board on December 31.

Interim results

Glasgow Stockholders Trust: Net revenue for six months to June 30, £147,954 (£157,741). Int. 5 p (same) already announced. Although present estimates indicate that it will not be fully earned, board plans to maintain a 11 p (same) total dividend for the whole of 1971.

International Investment Trust: 123p (same) per share. Net revenue available for ordinary capital, £253,135 (£240,206).

Oliver Paper Mills: 1p (1.04p). Profit after tax £19,544 (£56,731).

Everards Brewery: 2½ p (1½ p cent).

FC Finance: 8½ p (7½ p). Pre-tax profit, £222,766 (£265,343).

Final results

Olympia: 13 p (same) making 21 p (same) (same). Group net profit £281,473 (£278,089).

Jersey External Trust: Net profit £59,733 (£94,787). Divs totalling 5 p (same) already paid.

Richard Bros. and Sons: 17½ p (same). 27½ p (same). 0.08 p (one scrip issue also proposed. Net profit £188,541 (£151,615)).

Lyncom Holdings: No div. for 1970. Pre-tax profit £13,884 (£7,345).

Boost for Aberdare

Aberdare Holdings announce that Berwyn Power Equipment, the company which they jointly own with General Electric of America—has begun work on a £2,500,000 order, due for delivery during mid-1972.

Mr John Dowling, Aberdare's managing director, described the order as a "major boost to our order book."

"The order position generally appears to be picking up a little and with this major contract now under way, we can begin to see a new impetus," he said.

Ships will be early

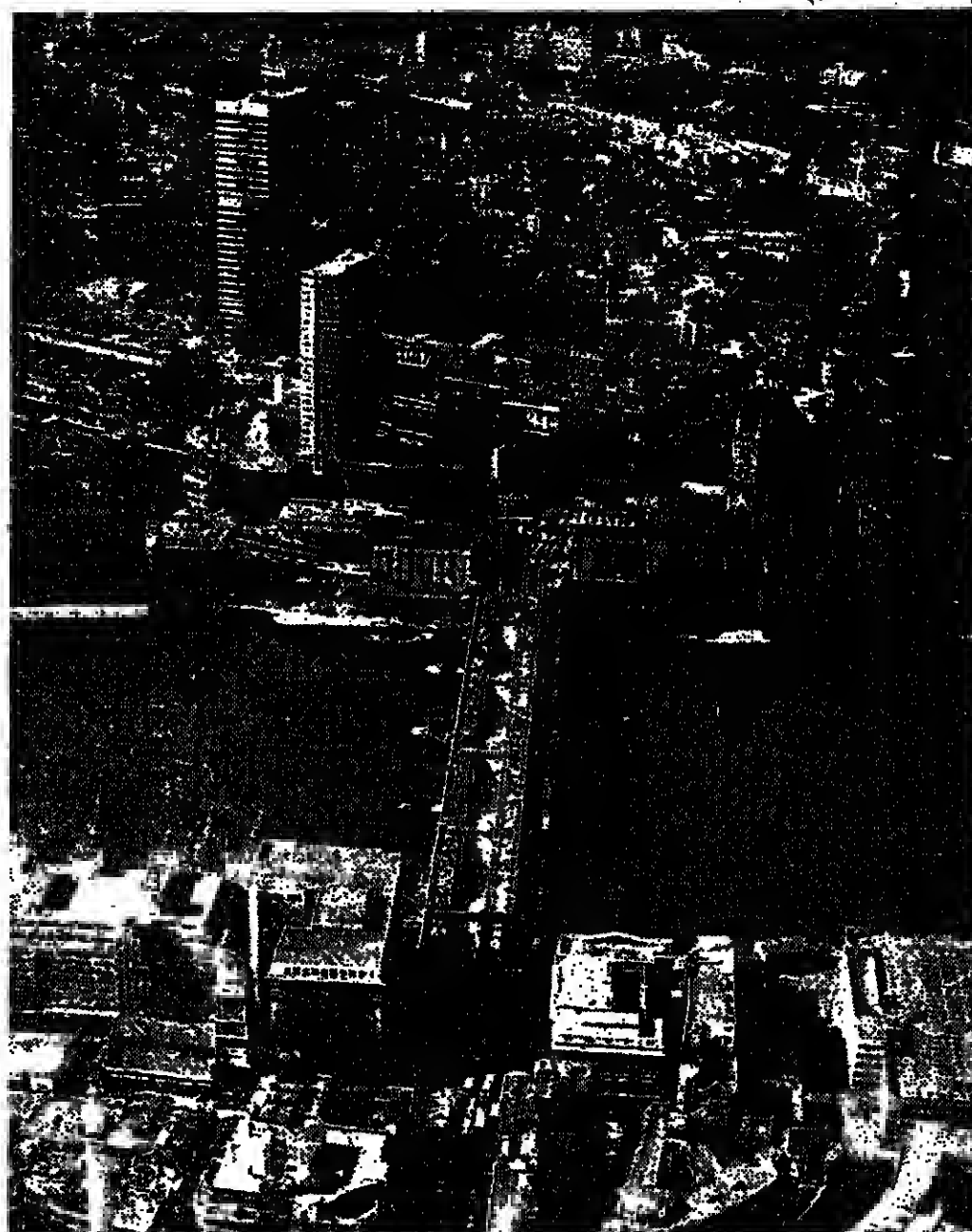
Four bulk carriers being built for a British owner at a Japanese shipyard are to be delivered between six and 11 months ahead of schedule.

The owners, Tenax Steamship Company, could benefit by more than £1,500,000 in increased earning capacity.

A Tenax spokesman said in London yesterday that the 21,000-ton vessels, being built by Nippon Tokai Kaishiki Kaisha, will be delivered between July 1972 and April 1973, instead of early 1974.

Television viewers will be able to record and play back TV programmes of their own choice on a new machine to be marketed in Britain next year.

The video-cassette recorder—made by Philips, the Dutch electrical giant—will cost about £300. The machine, which was demonstrated in London yesterday, has an "alarm system" that enables viewers to record shows when they are away from



Business as usual for London Bridge as work continues on the new structure. In the background is Southwark Cathedral and part of London Bridge Station

Indemnity firm 'made no profit'

Cheque Indemnity Ltd, which guaranteed to pay dishonoured cheques issued to its customers, never made a profit, creditors were told in London yesterday.

It had an estimated total deficiency of £385,349 when wound up last month.

Formed in 1966 the company traded from Wigmore Street, London. Official Receiver, Mr P. C. Hewitt, said garages and retail shops were its main customers.

Large-scale advertising caused rapid expansion of business throughout Britain but a director, Mr Peter Dudley Clarke, had said that claims far exceeded customers' premiums, particularly in the West End.

The nine months strike of bank clerks in Ireland in 1970 and this year's postal strike caused further difficulties.

The Department of Trade and Industry eventually presented the petition for winding up and the company's trading activities ceased on July 16.

Mr Hewitt said it seemed that

600 men opt for the dole

The company had never made a profit. In 1967 the loss was £5,700. It was £52,100 in the following year, £24,600 in 1969 and £12,900 in 1970. For the last five months of its existence it suffered a loss of £16,700.

On the assets side there were 50,000 book debts with a face value of £168,000, but the directors expected they would realise only about £30,000.

Creditors nominated Mr Victor Harris, a London chartered accountant, as liquidator.

Brown wins £7.75 M contract

John Brown, the construction group, has been awarded a £7.75 million contract for the design and engineering of an ethylene pipeline system in Russia.

The contract also includes the procurement of materials with the exception of the pipeline which is of Russian supply, and the supervision of erection and commissioning. The system will link the ethylene plant of a major petrochemical complex at Nijnekamsk with Kazan and Ufa.

Features of the system include two integrated pipelines—eight inches in diameter—covering 475 miles, facilities to ensure operational safety, reliability and economy and also high degree of automation, advanced telemetry and a comprehensive telecommunication system.

After an increase from £385,000 to £562,000 in the interest bill, the pre-tax profit is somewhat down at £926,000, compared with £1.01 millions. After tax of £534,000 (£480,000), however, and the small amount attributable to minority interests, the net profit works out at £559,000, compared with £331,000.

A final 15 per cent maintaining a 25 per cent total dividend and there is to be a one-for-one scrip issue.

Milk board fees rise

The Milk Marketing Board is to increase the fees for its national milk records and its low cost production service which helps farmers to operate their farms economically.

The 13,000 subscribers to national milk records face a 20 per cent rise in fees and new scale of charges for the 3,700 members of the low cost production service are to be introduced.

The board blamed higher operating costs for the increases, which came into effect on October 1.

It can also record a show on one channel while the viewer is watching another programme. The machine uses half-inch video tape in cassettes, which are slotted in place. Theo it is simply plugged into the back of a television set.

The tapes will cost £15 for an hour's recording time, £12 for 45 minutes and £9 for half an hour.

Trading upsurge no help to Lamson Ind

In spite of an upsurge in activity Lamson Industries reports lower earnings for the first half of 1971.

A 14½ per cent increase to nearly £35 millions in the turnover has produced the lower pre-tax profit of £3.05 millions, against £3.25 millions after charging £1.05 millions (£870,000) for depreciation.

Not surprisingly, the directors report that higher costs have increased the pressure on margins. They add that the results in Europe, taken as a whole, have been poor. The board is still budgeting for a pre-tax profit for the whole of 1971 of not less than the previous year and on this basis would feel justified in repeating a 5 per cent interim dividend of which the matter is considered at the end of next month.

Reardon Smith payout halved

Following a sharp first half drop in profits, the interim dividend of the Reardon Smith, line has been halved to 2½ p.

The group reports a fall from £988,000 to £619,000 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to September 30 after charging £279,000 (£239,000) for interest.

The directors clearly take a cautious view of the outlook. They report that the depressed state of the freight market shows no sign of improvement. Although forward fixtures should continue for a while to offset the current low rates, there are worries about the further escalation in costs.

Metal price slump hits Tom Martin

Shares of Tom Martin, the Lancashire scrap metal merchant, dropped 11p yesterday to 65½p on the announcement of a 15 per cent fall in interim profit to £426,000 pre-tax.

However, the interim dividend is being maintained at 10 p cent and chairman, Mr Arthur Robert, explains that the profit shortfall was entirely caused by the collapse in metal prices this year.

Group turnover increased from £5.2 millions to £7 millions for the six months but Coley Metals, which acquired this time last year for £2.4 millions, accounted for £3.2

millions of those sales and tax profit of just £46,000.

On this basis the original Martin group actually lost its profit margins from just 10 p cent to 11 p, although sales were down 10 per cent at £3.8 millions.

The board expects an improvement in Coley's profits during the second half, that the group will be able to maintain its dividend at 32½ p cent for the year.

A recent revaluation of group's properties has brought up a surplus of £489,270.

Metro Estates to build in NSW

Metropolitan Estate Property Corporation is to build a complex of offices, shops and car parking in the centre of Sydney, New South Wales. The 20-acre site, 410,000 square feet of let accommodation.

It will be the biggest building development in the city by a British company and is expected to have a total in excess of £430 millions.

William Pickles holds total

William Pickles, the rayon and electrical engineering group, is paying a dividend of 6 p cent, an unchanged total of 10 p cent. This is in spite of a profits tumble for 1970.

Pre-tax profit dropped £382,274 to £235,064 last year. After providing £7 (£184,288) for tax, the attributable profit works out at £142,317, against £204,258, in 1970. The group's reserves of £150,000 have been provided for the estimated losses of a subsidiary.

Heywood William passes again

In spite of a recovery, wood Williams, the Cheshire metal window and frame manufacturer, is passing its dividend.

Directors say that cash resources are needed to finance an existing turnover at home and overseas.

An increase from £8.3 millions to £8.6 millions in turnover has produced a profit of £109,919, against £106,561 (£59,658) and £224,867 (£219,671).

DRAKE & CUBITT HOLDINGS

Mr. H. Owen Jones reports on 1970-71

* The Building and Civil Engineering Division (Cubitts) continued its expansion of turnover in the U.K. and Overseas and again returned a satisfactory profit.

* The Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division (Drake & Scull) increased its turnover and profits at home and abroad.

* The Electrical Manufacturing Division (Ottermill) was seriously affected by a strike at its largest subsidiary. A much improved performance is expected in 1971-72.

* The Industrial Plant Constructing and Manufacturing Division (Sturtevant) had another difficult year. Management changes and ruthless pruning have made the prospects better than for some time past.

* 1971-72. Much has been done to strengthen the trading position of the Group while eliminating unprofitable activities. The Board expect the net profit before tax to show a substantial increase on the £1.3 million earned last year.

Lamson Industries Limited

Major operating subsidiaries in the United Kingdom include: Automoticket Ltd - Bell Punch Co Ltd - Caribonum Ltd - Caribonum Sales Ltd - Dart Cash Carrier Co Ltd - Deoxiflex Ltd - Funditor Ltd - Hunt & Colleys Ltd - Lamson Engineering Co Ltd - Lamson Paragon Ltd - Lamson Viator Computer Systems Ltd - Sumlock Computerizer Ltd - The Rut Organisation Ltd - Victory-Kidder Ltd - Formerly Lamson Paragon Ltd - Packaging Division

Summary of unaudited results in £000's

	First Half-Year 1971	First Half-Year 1970	Second Half-Year 1970
Turnover (after deducting inter-company sales)	34,998	30,577	30,802
Net profit of the Group including dividends, interest, etc., before taxation	3,046	3,247	2,851
Net profit of the Group after taxation and minority interests	1,646	1,542	1,576

The following is an extract from the Half-Year Report issued on 18th August, 1971:

With an increased turnover of 14.5% over the first half of 1970, net profit of the Group before taxation is down by 6.2% although net profit after tax and outside shareholders' interests is up by 6.7%. There have been two major problems—the general increase in costs throughout the Group has inevitably imposed pressure on profit margins; and results in Europe, taken as a whole, have been poor. In undoubtedly difficult trading conditions the Board is still budgeting for a Group net profit before tax for 1971 of not less than the previous year.

Your Board has felt it right to co-operate with the Confederation of British Industry in signing an undertaking to do our utmost to limit price increases in the United Kingdom for the year to 31st July 1972. This will not be easy but we welcome the initiative to reduce the high rate of inflation. Subject to any circumstances not presently foreseen, your Board would feel justified in repeating last year's interim Ordinary dividend of 5% on account of the year ending 31st December, 1971.

Copies of the 1971 Interim Report can be obtained from the Secretary:

Lamson Industries Limited

LAMSON HOUSE 75/79 SOUTHWARK STREET LONDON SE1 0HY TEL: 01-828 6022 TELEX: 919121

Leasing association

Thirteen major equipment leasing companies, which hold leased assets with an aggregate original cash value well in excess of £200 millions, have formed the Equipment Leasing Association.

The objects of the association are to represent leasing companies in negotiation with Government Departments and other

authorities, to advise members of the association about aspects of Government policy which affect leasing companies and to promote the business of equipment leasing.

The ELA is now preparing memoranda on the Green Papers on the reform of corporation tax and value added tax and the Crowther report.

"I am satisfied that in FMC we have the ability and the facilities to obtain a still greater share of our own market—in which we are already the dominant force—and also to enlarge our export trade."

— Sir John Stratton, Chairman

The year ended 1st May, 1971, yielded the best result since FMC became a public company in 1962. Despite great difficulties and consequent lack of profitability in some sectors of our business, the advances made in others so redressed the situation as to produce an improvement in group profit before tax of 30% above last year. I see this as a satisfactory stride forward in the development of the company and a source of encouragement to all whose efforts have made it possible.

Group trading profit for the 52 weeks ended 1st May, 1971, amounted to £3,454,347, compared with £2,633,798 in 1969/70. After deducting depreciation of £723,411, hire of vehicles, plant and machinery £380,842, bank interest £458,997 and the Meat and Live-stock Commission levy (net) £180,611 group profit before tax amounted to £1,741,486 compared with £915,007. Dividends paid during the year on the two classes of preference shares amounted to £225,750 and a final ordinary dividend of 12% (compared with 8% for the previous year) is being paid on 1st September, 1971.

Fresh Meat

The major factors that dominated the fresh meat trading situation during 1970/71 were the continued high prices for all classes of stock and a further sharp rise in operating costs. Prices for stock remained fairly constant throughout the year, except for a short period in the autumn following the increase then made in standard prices. We had, therefore, another year in which we had to seek for high prices from the market in the



face of continuing consumer resistance. Nevertheless, we expanded our volume of business in this sector at gross profit margins which were held at the same level as in the previous year.

Marsh/Harris

The Marsh/Harris factories had a good year with much increased volume of business, a greater share of the total market and greater profitability. Part of this improvement was due to increased numbers of pigs offered as a result of the better contract and the higher average grading of those pigs. Part was due to successful marketing at wholesale level of the larger quantities of bacon we produced.

In the Marsh/Harris group, however, the bacon side of our business is by no means the only one. We are very successful producers of meat products such as sausages, pies of all kinds and canned goods and in this area we have made striking progress in terms of variety of products produced and general profitability. Our equipment and modernisation programmes enabled us to operate our plants more effectively and the easing of the last Government's rigid price control system also brought about a situation where unavoidable cost increases could be reflected more quickly in product prices.

Pigs

The successful year enjoyed by Pigs Division was in part a reflection of the success of the new bacon pig contract. At the start of the year we had just emerged from a period of serious shortage, particularly of bacon pigs. The decision of the previous Government to ensure the stabilising arrangements for three years ahead enabled the industry to offer, for the first time in history, a three-year national/FMC bacon pig contract. At the same time we saw it as vital to offer a higher price for quality pigs to reward producers for the additional effort and outlay required to produce this type of pig. We were enabled also to reintroduce the level of bonus, but in line with this contract was to restore profitability and confidence in bacon pig production and a continuing sense of partnership with producers in pursuit of a steadily increasing share of the home market.

Prospects

It is never easy to forecast the future in a volatile business such as fresh meat, but I am satisfied that in FMC we have the ability and the facilities to obtain a still greater share of the home market, in which we are already a powerful force, and also to enlarge our export trade. Likewise in the field of bacon and manufactured products larger and more reliable supplies of raw material that will continue to move forward during 1971/2, together with the more satisfactory price structure that we have now secured, should enable us to maintain the advance we have made in this sector. I expect our poultry enterprise to have a better year and, despite some difficulties, I expect also that our by-products divisions will make a further significant contribution to the profits of the group.

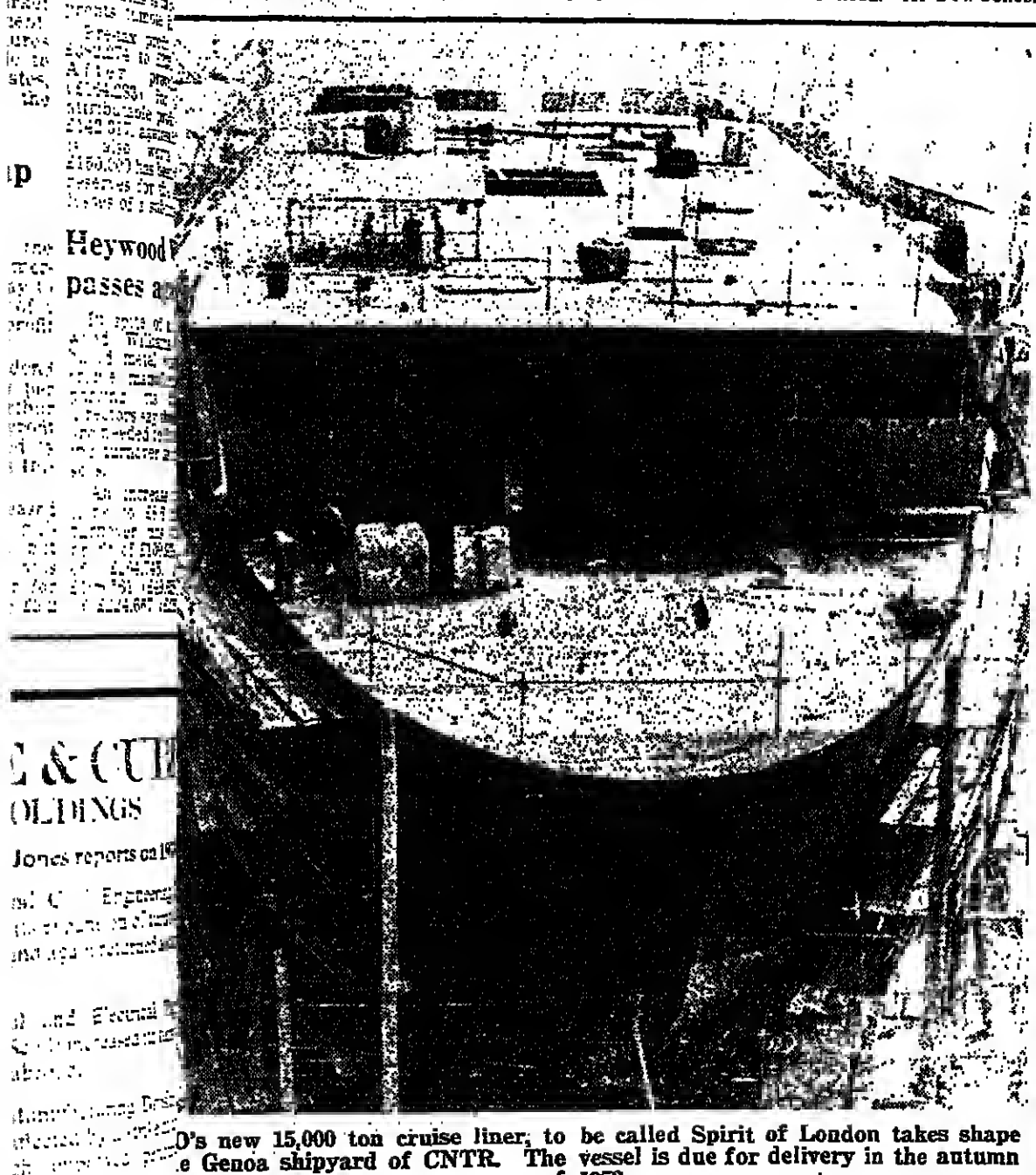
Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts are available on request to The Secretary, FMC Ltd, 19-23 Knightsbridge, London, SW1.

fresh meat from Britain's farmers



Freeze confuses US steel companies

United States steel companies are in a state of confusion about the effects of the Nixon administration's wage-price freeze on the steel industry. The freeze, which took effect on August 5, has caused a great deal of uncertainty among steelmakers, particularly those who are members of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The freeze has caused a great deal of uncertainty among steelmakers, particularly those who are members of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The freeze has caused a great deal of uncertainty among steelmakers, particularly those who are members of the American Iron and Steel Institute.



D's new 15,000 ton cruise liner, to be called Spirit of London takes shape at Genoa shipyard of CNTR. The vessel is due for delivery in the autumn of 1972

ear of revaluation hits metal prices

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

London Metal Exchange prices, predominated and was responsible for the net gains at the close, but the market by no means made up Tuesday's losses of up to £5.5. Rubber prices fell to their lowest levels this year. Although currency uncertainties were an important factor, particularly as any devaluation of the dollar would almost inevitably result in a drop in US demand as the price would be pushed higher, traders said that recent events had not altered the basic bearish situation in the market.

Ibstock's earnings leap 84pc

A spectacular increase in interim profits of Ibstock Johnson sent the shares up 5p yesterday to a new 1971 high at 124p. Pre-tax profits for the six months ended June jumped 84 per cent to £489,000 and the board confidently forecasts that profits will be maintained at this level for the full year. This implies attributable profits of £237,000 for 1971 against just £129,000 last year. The interim dividend is increased by two points to 10 pence.

apan keeps textile curb

Japanese Chemical Fibres said yesterday that it will continue voluntary curbs on man-made textile exports to the United States. The curbs, which have been in place since 1970, are aimed at reducing the trade surplus between Japan and the US.

Vavasseur agrees FIS purchase

J. H. Vavasseur has agreed to acquire from the Merchandise and Investment Trust the 33 1/3 per cent of the capital of the First Investors and Savers which it does not already own. The purchase will be covered by a £275,000 cash payment on December 31 together with interest at 9 per cent per annum from January 1 to December 31, 1971.

Crisis hits IOS quote

IOS Limited has suspended quotation of the net asset value of its mutual funds until further notice because of the freedom of the dollar from gold and continued closure of many foreign exchange markets makes it "impossible to produce fund prices". An IOS executive said that if it was formally decided to allow currencies to float, IOS would resume quotation of its mutual funds based on the day-to-day change in exchange rates as well as security prices.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 20
Settlement: September 1

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

FTSE 100	1,000.00
FTSE 250	1,000.00
FTSE 350	1,000.00
FTSE 450	1,000.00
FTSE 550	1,000.00
FTSE 650	1,000.00
FTSE 750	1,000.00
FTSE 850	1,000.00
FTSE 950	1,000.00

CORPS & BOARDS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Iron	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Iron	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Iron	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Iron	1,000.00

FOREIGN

US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00
Canada	1,000.00

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00
US Steel	1,000.00

BANKS & HP

Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00
Bank of America	1,000.00

BREWERIES

Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00
Guinness	1,000.00

BUILDING & PAINTS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

PROPERTY & TRUSTS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

RUBBER & TEA

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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STORES

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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British Steel	1,000.00
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TEXTILES

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

ELECTRICAL & RADIO

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

INSURANCE

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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Mining & Tin

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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UNIT TRUSTS

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

SEATBELT SAFETY

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

DRIVING DOUBT

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

CRUMB OF COMFORT

British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00
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SHIPPING

British Steel	1,000.00
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OIL

British Steel	1,000.00
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SHIPPING

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British Steel	1,000.00
British Steel	1,000.00

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

No colonial comparison

Sir—Your eminently sensible comments on the current situation in Ulster have brought forth predictable comments from those who are so blinded by their own inherited prejudices, and so deafened by their own facile slogans, that they cannot see the realities of the position. It is unfortunately true that once again we see British troops in action against civilians, and that once again we read of the leaders (or alleged leaders) of resistance to British rule being carted off, more or less roughly, to prison or internment.

But the comparison with India and the whole sorry history of British imperialism really will not hold good in this case. In the old colonial empire our forces were defending alien rule against more or less united nationalist opposition: in this case they are defending not only a system of government which all now recognise has many glaring faults, but also a majority of the ordinary people of the province who, rightly or wrongly, very much wish to retain their link with this country—and who for this sin are being ferociously attacked by their fellow Irishmen.

It is no doubt, thoroughly reprehensible that Protestant Irishmen do not see the advantages—and indeed the inevitability in the long run—of a united Ireland: but in view of the fact that they have been subjected to close scrutiny for two generations of, at best, degradation and, at worst, murderous attacks it is hardly surprising that they remain unconvinced of the benefits and delights of living in a Republic dominated by the open or secret supporters of those who are even now terrorising Ulster.

It is these ordinary people of Ulster, Protestants just as much as Catholics, who are suffering most from the present turmoil, and it is really quite remarkable that the open or secret supporters of those who are even now terrorising Ulster, should be so little about the sufferings of ordinary working class people who happen to be non-Catholics. Whatever faith they hold or think they hold, they are all Irish, and could be an asset to a united Ireland if only the Catholics and their southern Irish supporters had the sense to realise it.

In the present state of Northern Ireland we simply cannot desert those people who rely on our help and protection against terrorism: if we do, they will inevitably turn to such extremists of their own ilk as Mr Ian Paisley, and they will equally inevitably, in the end, be overwhelmed by the forces of Catholic bigotry and terror.

In this case, the hardest way is surely the only way—to put down the IRA (an organisation which would no longer exist had it not been carefully nurtured in the Irish Republic) as firmly as justly as possible; to continue the policy of justice and fair dealing for all the people of Ulster, Catholic and Protestant—a policy begun so late in the day that it has not yet been given a fair chance; and only then to go on to consider some form of union for all Ireland—a union which must eventually come, but which must not come until freedom and justice for all can be ensured.

This policy won't solve the Irish problem for good and all: but at least it could offer progress towards some sort of sensible arrangement—if only all concerned will try to look at the situation rationally, and above all at this canting talk of the IRA as "freedom fighters". They stand for essential human freedoms about as firmly as Dr Vorster's police—Yours sincerely, L. W. Hudson, 22 Oldfield Road, Bexleyheath, Kent.

Seat-belt safety

Sir—The letter against seat belts (August 16) trots out most of the erroneous old objections on this subject but fails to add any new ones. The writer, Miss A. Wilks, claims that "most experienced drivers are convinced that they are safer not held rigidly in their seats to take the maximum shock of a possible impact". Yet every report on the value of safety harness, whether prepared in Britain or abroad and by Government department or reputable independent organisation, has estimated that use of belts would save deaths and serious injuries by at least 50 per cent. Surely the real reasons for not wearing them stem from simple laziness or an "it can't happen to me" attitude.

And anyone who seriously dislikes the restricting feel of belts can always opt for one of the self-locking types on the market. They permit complete freedom of movement. Motorists, claims Mrs Wilks, "know of far too many cases where unbelted drivers have escaped injury when damage to the car makes it plain that a trapped driver could not have survived." Admittedly, there are cases—very rarely—in which this is so. But in the vast majority of accidents the risk of injury is much greater for a person who is thrown out of the vehicle than for one who stays in it.

Again, there may be isolated instances of belts (probably wrongly adjusted) causing spinal injuries. But in the long term safety belts prevent infinitely more damage to the human frame than they ever cause. In the face of overwhelming statistical and expert evidence, not to mention common sense, these myths about harness continue to be handled about, backed up by many stridently voiced claims but never a shred of tangible evidence to suggest that belts are dangerous. I need hardly add that the Institute of Advanced Motorists joins with other motoring organisations in advocating their use in all circumstances. Incidentally, why is it that protests like Mrs Wilks's are always directed at the seat belts in cars and never at those fitted in every aircraft in the world?—Yours faithfully, G. B. Eyles, Director of Tests, The Institute of Advanced Motorists, Chiswick High Road, London W4.

Brunei course

Sir—Michael Parkin is not quite correct when he stated (August 8) that the first BSC course in the control of environmental pollution is that now being offered by Leeds University. A comprehensive part-time course in Environmental Pollution Science will start in September at Brunel University. This course, which was advertised some four months ago, will be run jointly by the Schools of Chemistry and of Biological Sciences: it will cover the causes, effects, analysis and treatment of pollution in all phases of the biosphere. I shall be glad to provide further details to anyone interested.—Yours etc, G. C. Bond, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Disquieting demo

Sir—I hear with great disquiet of a demonstration in London (August 15) by a large number of West Pakistanis, in support of their heavily Government and heavily doings in East Bengal. This country has been making efforts to receive newcomers into its national life; it is entitled to expect some change of mentality from them in return. Pakistanis come from a country with virtually no experience of civilised public life, and with an abysmally low standard of political leadership. The demonstration implies that a large number of them have brought with them the political blindness and bigotry, and the deplorable type of leadership, which they ought to have left behind when they left their own country. I am reluctantly forced to ask myself whether I welcome the prospect of their becoming my fellow-citizens—Yours faithfully, (Professor) V. G. Kiernan, 27 Nelson Street, Edinburgh.

Driving doubt

Sir—Whilst on a recent holiday in Germany, I could not help reflecting on the possible consequences of our entry to an enlarged European Economic Community. One aspect of the much closer ties with the Continent which seems so far to have been given very little thought is the question of which side of the highway British drivers will be driving on after a few years have elapsed. If commercial and trading links are extended with a greater flow of trade between Britain, Ireland and the mainland of Europe with the possible Channel tunnel increasing the links even further, the future of our system of driving on the left-hand side of the road would seem limited. The consequences of switching to the right-hand drive system would seem to me to be more shattering for a nation with over 50 million inhabitants than any other feature of closer ties with Europe and the cost of such a switch would itself appear quite staggering. Whether such a step is inevitable, whether Britain joins the EEC or not and regardless of one's feelings for or against entry, the issue of right or left-hand drive should be faced by all of us so that appropriate planning and adjustment could be effected if the change was approved.—Yours faithfully, (Cliff) David Blunkett, 79 Southgrove Road, Sheffield.

A crumb of comfort

Sir—Those who lament the dilemma of the Labour Party over Common Market entry should obtain comfort by imagining the position had Mr Wilson been granted the opportunity of leading into Europe a country divided 2:1 against. Obviously, once he had applied for terms Mr Wilson was "on a hiding to nothing" and no doubt, faced with a major apoplexy in his party plus the ultimate wreck of its finances he would, as he now maintains, have found the prior unacceptable. Except perhaps in Japan politicians seem to share to the full the healthy human objection to suicide. Pro-Market Labour can, I think, congratulate itself that, from their point of view, the one good outcome of the 1971 election is that it is the Tories who will take us into the Common Market no matter who dislikes it. Thus, everything being for the best in this best of all possible worlds, there is surely no demand for us to make what is so obviously a matter of opinion into a matter of conscience as some are doing, apparently for the sheer hell of it.—Yours etc, Eardley Bewick, Sydenham House, Exeter.

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

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K. RATHBONE, divisional manager, Douglas Kane Group, on the use of adhesives in industry

Sticking together in a tight place

SOON after the Second World War, industry in Western Europe began to re-establish itself and to digest some of the technological advances which had taken place in materials and manufacturing methods under the pressure of the war effort. One of the most significant advances had been the use of adhesives in the metal working industries to join metal components to themselves and to other materials including the then rapidly developing plastics.

Up to that time adhesives had either been in the form of a paste or a hot melt type glue in use in the furniture and woodworking industries. Epoxy resins had begun to develop very rapidly and were quickly accepted as an advanced bonding method. Working from the base laid down by epoxy resin manufacturers a whole new sophisticated adhesives industry began to build up as a result.

As engineers became more accustomed to the use of adhesives and overcame their inherent prejudices to the use of both adhesives and composite materials such as plastic, they began to demand improved test specifications, guaranteed performance criteria, and perhaps the most important development in recent times, the need for advanced application equipment to apply the adhesive to assemblies at production line speeds. Perhaps the advances that have been made to meet engineering's needs are typified by the anaerobic and cyanoacrylate adhesive products. Anaerobic adhesives developed by Loctite organisations throughout the world started out as an advanced way of preventing threaded parts from working loose. With the advancing technology, products in the range have been developed into the area of fitting components together with a slip-fit instead of traditional force fitting or mechanical retaining methods. The advances have been so great that the ordinary consumer may not realise just how many items of mechanical equipment in everyday use rely on these adhesives for their inherent construction and reliability.

For example, in Concorde, bearings are held in housing with Loctite high-strength retaining compound. The same material is used by leading motor manufacturers to fix cylinder liners into cylinder blocks, avoiding the distortion and problems caused by force fitting. In the case of cyanoacrylate the most important advance in this area has been to enable components to be bonded together literally in seconds. "IS" adhesives, which are advanced cyanoacrylates, are particularly suitable for the bonding of rubber components both to themselves and to other metal and composite assemblies. A most interesting development of these has been the use for the bonding of rubber "O" rings.

Industry makes use of many thousands of rubber "O" rings to seal all kinds of mechanical assemblies. The types of "O" ring in service use run into literally hundreds of thousands, and the situation is becoming worse with the development of metric components. By making use of an "O" ring bonding kit a service engineer or manufacturer can make up his own "O" rings from lengths of rubber cord stock which are bonded together in a special splicing fixture with the use of "IS" cyanoacrylate adhesives.

The "O" ring is bonded in as little as five seconds and obviously the service engineer can make up an "O" ring of literally any kind or type in a minute or two. When one considers that some pieces of production equipment in use today may cost as much as £1,000 per hour in downtime due to breakdowns, then the advantages of being able to obtain any size of "O" ring in a short time by using a kit are enormous.

Both of the adhesives described owe their advance and use in their metal working industries to the ability of the adhesives manufacturers to provide suitable application equipment. This equipment must not only be suitable for applying the exact amount of adhesive at the right place at the right time but must also be robust and simple enough to withstand the rigors of everyday production line use and maintenance without overcomplex procedures.

System Engineers Application Engineers Logic Designers Circuit Engineers Contract Engineers System Laboratory Engineers

STC is currently engineering orders for a new system of medium-to-large capacity electronic exchanges for the British Post Office. We are looking for men and women in their twenties or early thirties, preferably with experience of telephone switching digital or computer control systems. Starting salaries will be attractive to those now earning between £1300-2250 p.a. Send a postcard, giving your name and address for an application form with a brochure giving further details of the project and jobs available to: Dr R. Bones (Dept 162), Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London N11 1HB.

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UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL ASSISTANT HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER

Applications are invited for a new post in the Office of the Reader, Applicants should be suitably qualified (M.E.E. or equivalent), preferably over 35 years of age, and have comprehensive experience in the design and installation of a wide range of heating and ventilation equipment. Salary scale £1,491-£2,124 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

London Borough of Waltham Forest Health Department

AREA OFFICER. Suitable qualified female officers who have had experience in health administration and a wide range of health services. Salary scale £1,491-£2,124 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

CITY OF MANCHESTER Social Services Department

RESIDENTIAL CARE DIVISION. DEPUTY MANAGER. An experienced and enthusiastic person with a minimum of 10 years' experience in residential care. Salary scale £1,491-£2,124 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade AP 4/5 (£1,522-£2,437). Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of mechanical engineering and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

London Borough of Waltham Forest

Borough Architect's Department. INSPECTOR OF IMPROVEMENT. Grade AP 4/5 (£1,522-£2,437). Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of mechanical engineering and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL Social Services Committee

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West Riding County Council

DISTRICT YOUTH WORKER. Substantially qualified person required for the West Riding County Council. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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SALARY IN THE RANGE £6,490-£8,125. STARTING POINT DEPENDENT ON QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE. CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME. Due to the appointment of the present General Manager to a similar post in the newly constituted Central Lancashire Development Corporation, this post will shortly become vacant. It calls for a high degree of ability in reconciling different professional interests in a construction project, and the ability to control a considerable public investment programme and to co-ordinate the development of the town with other public and private agencies. Drive, energy, and initiative are essential, with personal qualities of a high order required. The successful applicant will probably be under 50 years of age.

Skelmsdale New Town which was designated in 1961 is 18 miles north of Leeds. The present population is just under 30,000 and is planned to grow to about 75,000 by 1980.

Application forms, returnable by 21st September, from the Secretary to the Chairman, Skelmsdale Development Corporation, High Street, Skelmsdale, Lancashire.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Following recent promotions within the department, we now have vacancies for:

TWO SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS

(Salary APS £2,025-£2,268)

ONE ESCORT OFFICER

(Salary Misc. £4,999-£11,188)

New Salary Scales Pending.

Applications are invited from professionally qualified social workers with at least two years' fieldwork experience.

The City (population 270,000) is served by five area teams each consisting of an Area Officer, Senior Social Workers, Twelve Social Workers, an Assistant Home Help Officer, approximately 100 Clerks/Receptionists.

Each Senior Social Worker is accountable to his Area Officer for the work of the team.

Applications are also invited for the post of ESCORT OFFICER. This officer will accompany Social Workers on visits to homes and will be responsible for the transport of clients and may also be involved in the supervision of clients travelling by public transport, ambulance, etc.

No special forms are required for the above posts, but applicants should be prepared to provide details of age, qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees. Closing date for applications is 18th September, 1971.

Mr. Douglas Jones, Director of Social Services, 44 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, Tel. 45216 (4 lines).

Please to give further details if required.

L. K. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

North Riding Education Committee

BROMPTON HALL SCHOOL, BROMPTON-ON-AYDON, SCARBOROUGH.

Vacancy for a full-time post of HOUSEKEEPER. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school and will be required to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and order. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Education Committee, 10, The Quadrant, Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIP IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of clinical psychology and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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University of Bath School of Management

RESEARCH FELLOW IN FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of finance and accounting and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Liverpool Department of Surgery

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University of Cambridge PERSONNEL OFFICE

Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of personnel and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Sheffield Department of Town and Regional Planning

HOME-BASED L.L.C. SENIOR LECTURESHIP. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of town and regional planning and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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University of Sheffield Department of Town and Regional Planning

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL Social Services Committee

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade AP 4/5 (£1,522-£2,437). Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of mechanical engineering and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIP IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of clinical psychology and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Aberdeen LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION

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University of St Andrews

ON-LINE CONTROL. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of on-line control and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Bath School of Management

RESEARCH FELLOW IN FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of finance and accounting and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Liverpool Department of Surgery

Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of surgery and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Cambridge PERSONNEL OFFICE

Applications are invited for the above position from persons with a sound knowledge of personnel and experience in the design and construction of mechanical equipment. Salary scale £1,522-£2,437 p.a. (plus £1,136-£2,502 p.a. for pensionable salary). Initial salary will depend on experience and qualifications. Superannuation scheme. Car allowance. Applications in triplicate, with full details of age, experience, training and education, and names of three referees, to be sent not later than 4th October, 1971, to: Secretary and Assistant Director, University of Bristol, House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Sheffield Department of Town and Regional Planning

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Long ban likely for Best

Missile fells goalkeeper

Crystal Palace overthrown in first half

**Only Best causes
Derby any trouble**

GOLF

Jacklin drifts off a line and six behind

First round leaders

Second operation for Hutchinson

ROWING
*British oarsmen
now face
the tightrope*

COXLESS PAIRS (winners of heats qualify for semi-finals, others row in repechage). Heat 1: 1. **Kiani, P** Gorny (East Germany), 6:51.27. Heat 2: 1. **Mikula, G** Lovinski (USSR), 6:56.34. 3. **T. Croyak, C** Locke

Plenty to satisfy Leicester City

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,016

ACROSS 19. Initiate, even though th

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 17

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 17



A woman spectator was injured when a free-fall parachutist (above) landed in the crowd during the Vale of Glamorgan show at Cowbridge, yesterday. The parachutist (right) is a member of the Black Knights, the display team of the 7th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery

US bans Aer Lingus route

The United States announced yesterday that it will withdraw Aer Lingus's New York landing rights in a year's time because of the Republic of Ireland's refusal to allow American planes to land in Dublin.

The State Department said Ireland had been told of the decision, which will take away Aer Lingus's most lucrative market, although it also flies to Boston and Chicago. Officials said this was the first time such action had been taken by the US in international aviation.

Lower migrant figure

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Immigration may not have added at all to the population of England and Wales in the past decade, according to a preliminary report by the Registrar-General, Mr Michael Reed, on the 1971 census.

Provisional figures suggest that an estimated net immigration figure of 250,000 should be reduced to "near zero," he says.

The final population figure for England and Wales is likely to be between 48.71 million and 48.75 million—a third of a million below the population estimate for census day, Mr Reed says.

The population estimate was made by taking the 1961 census as a base, adding births and the estimated excess of immigration over emigration in the succeeding 10 years, and subtracting deaths in the same period.

The main uncertainty, the preliminary report says, concerns the figures for migration into and out of England and Wales. The figures take into account change of residence, transfers of armed forces personnel, and the number of short-term visitors compared with the number of residents temporarily outside the country.

With nice political delicacy, the report does not mention Commonwealth immigrants. But according to Somerset House, the internal migration flows—between England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland—outnumber immigration from abroad.

Future reports on the census will include papers on internal and external migration.

The provisional figures show that in England and Wales women still outnumber men—but not by very much. For every thousand men in the United Kingdom there are 1,058 women—the best sex balance since 1881 when the census reported 1,055 women to every 1,000 men.

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Dollar: threat to sue the US

continued from page one

Brussels with a positive plan of his own for the crisis, Whitehall sources stressed anxious to establish the fact that Britain is not going to Brussels simply to rubber stamp an EEC decision, if such a decision emerges.

The British solution is not being made public, but it is believed that Mr Barber will urge an effort to agree on new parties unilaterally, possibly protected by wider hands for market fluctuation rather than suffer the uncertainties of a float.

A report from Tokyo that Britain had offered to revalue the pound by 5 per cent against the dollar as part of such a package was, however, officially denied in London. There is no foundation whatever for this," the Treasury said.

The invitation to Mr Barber to go to Brussels was announced last night both by the EEC authorities and in London although it appears that no formal invitation yet exists. A commission spokesman explained:

"The British have let it be known that they would like joint consultations, and this is clearly desirable; but only the Council of Ministers has the power to invite a non-member to attend. I imagine it will be the first item on the agenda when they meet."

It is understood that Mr Barber will be invited to join his colleagues from the Six about 6 p.m. today after they have had a day to resolve their own differences.

At a rate, wide agreement on attacking the Americans for causing all the trouble.

Herr Ralf Dahrendorf, the Commissioner for External Affairs, said in an interview that the EEC might challenge the legality of the import surcharge at the meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva on Tuesday.

"The Americans are going to have an unpleasant time," he added, "and they deserve it."

Reviewed the crisis, and then issued a long and carefully reasoned statement attacking the US measures. The surcharge, it said, was an obstacle in the way of adjusting exchange rates. It was an international money to replace the dollar as a reserve asset, and added that the role of gold should also be reduced.

In Tokyo, there was more confusion than ever, though the inflow of dollars slowed somewhat as Japanese banks began to refuse to accept foreign deposits. A black market in yen is now feared.

After a spokesman had admitted that the Government was studying the possibilities of floating or revaluing, subsequent denials of any step "at this time did little to quell a steady flow of rumours."

In Tokyo, on Wall Street, meanwhile, high-level talks with the US have at last been arranged. A large electronics company in Japan, Sharp, announced a 30 per cent cut in its export production. The stock market slumped yet again.

Canada has also joined the ranks of strong protesters, and the Finance Minister, Mr Edgar Benson, will go to Washington tomorrow to ask for exemption from the surcharge.

As virtual free trade with the US in many products, and will be especially hard hit.

The American authorities appeared unrepentant about the offence they have caused. Mr Paul Volcker, the Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, back in Washington from his European visit, announced a new American demand: there must be concessions on trade arrangements—this was aimed at Japan and the EEC—before the dollar could again be made convertible for gold.

Other dollar news, page 2 and 13; Leader comment, page 10; US price controllers, page 11.

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Increase in house prices accelerates

By PETER HILLMORE, Property Correspondent

House prices rose more during the first six months of this year than they did in the whole of last year, according to a national survey published yesterday by the Nationwide Building Society.

The prices of new houses rose by 8 per cent in the first half of 1971, compared with 6 per cent in the whole of last year—and the survey shows that price increases affected all types of property.

Existing houses rose in value by 8 per cent during the half year and the older types of house went up in price by 6 per cent. Last year the figures were 5 and 8 per cent.

An enormous increase in applications for mortgages is the chief factor in this sharp rise. Building societies have a record amount to lend and it is

very much easier to get a mortgage now than it was at the beginning of last year. Traditional rules of supply and demand have caused prices to rise.

The average price of new houses mortgaged to the Nationwide society exceeded £5,500—varying from £7,431 in London and the South-east to £4,560 in the North-east.

The average estimated value of the building plots on which these houses stand was approximately £1,250 or 22.5 per cent of the purchase price.

Houses built in London and the South-east had the heaviest average site values, estimated at £2,204 or 29.7 per cent of the price. In Scotland the average site value (£645) accounted for only 11.5 per cent of the total price.

The average price of modern, existing houses in Britain exceeded £6,000—varying from £7,358 in London and the South-east to £4,712 in Northern Ireland. For older houses in Northern Ireland, the average price paid was under £4,500.

Regional averages ranged from £6,090 in London and the South-east to £3,132 in the North-east. Modern houses have increased most in price since 1965 in the Southern region and in Scotland—both 48 per cent compared with a national increase of 42 per cent. The prices of older houses have also increased most in the Southern region, 59 per cent compared with a 48 per cent for the country as a whole.

The smallest price increase for modern houses since 1965 has occurred in the Western region (34 per cent) and for older houses in Northern Ireland (35 per cent).

Ulster review for PM

By our Political Staff

The effects of the 11-day-old internment policy in Ulster will be discussed today by Mr Brian Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, with the Prime Minister, Mr Heath, and three of his Cabinet colleagues.

The two Prime Ministers dined at Chequers last night with only one member each of their personal staffs present. Mr Faulkner arrived at Chequers just before 7 p.m. Only a dozen onlookers and half as many policemen saw his car, which had met him at Northolt, drive into the grounds.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, and Lord Carrington, the Defence Secretary, will join the talks this morning.

The discussions will end in the early afternoon, and the last couple of hours will probably be taken up with a look at the long-term future of Ulster.

Think tanks on Foulness

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr Peter Walker and planning authorities affected by the proposed third London airport at Foulness yesterday set up two bodies to improve consultation and coordinate policies.

The announcement of the two groups was made by the Secretary for the Environment after he had met representatives of six authorities.

A small review committee will have representatives from Essex County Council, the Greater London Council, South Essex Borough Council, the British Airports Authority, British Rail, and the Port of London Authority. The committee will be chaired by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Under Secretary of State at the Department.

The second body will be a planning unit headed by a senior civil servant with technical staff from the six authorities who will look at the project "as a whole"—the airport and related developments, the road and rail links, and urban development.

The Department said last night that the aim of the team would be to establish "an imaginative and coherent plan." The precise powers of the two groups have still to be clarified.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr Walker said he wanted consultation to be even wider. He hoped that would be set up to keep in touch with other local authorities affected by the project, and with other groups.

One of those other groups, the Defenders of Essex—which is opposing the Foulness project—yesterday called on the Government to reassess its position after the publication on Tuesday of the second survey of aircraft noise around Heathrow Airport-London.

"It confirms what experience would support, that if a noise nuisance happens frequently and long enough, it becomes tolerated, particularly if there are economic advantages involved," the Essex group said. It was further proof that Foulness was not required. Instead there should be investment in less noisy aircraft engines.

Stormont MPs arrested

continued from page one

MP for East Tyrone, criticised the "new role" of the force.

Many UDR men came to the meeting. They were told by Mr Currie that the regiment was allowing regular soldiers to implement a policy of repression against Catholic civilians.

In a statement afterwards Mr Currie said that all the members present had agreed to resign from the force immediately. As they left the meeting in a hall in the centre of the city an army cameraman took photographs of individuals.

"I'm sorry, but it is my job," he explained.

About 12 per cent of the

4,193 soldiers in this part-time army which has been on extended call-out since the beginning of the present emergency last week, are known to be Roman Catholics.

Lord Avebury (formerly Mr Eric Lubbock, former Liberal MP for Orpington) left Belfast last night after an all-day tour of the city during which he saw the GOC, Mr Roy Bradford, the Minister of Development, and other public men. He said that although he was not opposed to internment in principle in certain cases he felt that its imposition at this time had been "militarily wrong."

He now supported Mr Wilson's suggestion of the recall of the West-

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Youth dead in mill rescue

Eight hours after the lapse of a mill chimney at field, Yorkshire, the body of a missing youth, Martin Wick, aged 17, was recovered from under tons of machinery and rubble on the ground floor of the mill last night.

A number of men were sent to the spot. But it took rescuers 11 hours to reach the youth. One body was recovered from the rescue attempt.

A steepjack was used to lift the chimney when the body was being brought down. The chimney, which was 100 ft high, was being dismantled by a team of men from the premises of Henry Woodhead and Sons, Hopton Mills.

The dead man was Mr Eland, aged 26, of West Huddersfield. A number of men were sent to the spot. But it took rescuers 11 hours to reach the youth. One body was recovered from the rescue attempt.

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Dollar sale bargains

By our own Reporter

There were still a few bargains to be had in London yesterday, as the great dollar summer sale entered its third day with giant reductions in value.

American tourists prepared to shop around could still find differing exchange rates, and queues formed outside some banks before dawn.

There was no official exchange rate, as the foreign exchange market had been closed since Friday, but the British and American banks appear to have decided on an unofficial devaluation, and are all offering £2.52 to the pound for travellers' cheques.

The best dollar bargains in London were at Selfridges and Marks and Spencer. Selfridges was selling pounds for £2.55, which made them among the most expensive in London, but it was also accepting dollars in exchange for merchandise at £2.50 to the pound, the same rate as Marks and Spencer.

The American Express office in Haymarket completely abandoned its role as the bargain basement. It kept its exchange rates in line with the British banks, although on Monday it had insisted on changing money at the reassuring pre-crisis rate.

Queues formed in Haymarket at 5.30 a.m. and the banking division took a record \$300,000 worth of business yesterday, even though it would accept only travellers' cheques.

The worst exchange rate reported was 2.50 to the pound, a devaluation of well over 50 per cent. A Bayswater hotel offered this to an American family to save them the inconvenience of going to a bank.

The husband told American Express officials he would rather queue for hours. That way, he could afford to eat.

Some newspaper reports of the "Lancet" report went well beyond the author's conclusions, he said.

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Blind good workers

By KEITH HARPER

A Government experiment with blind workers in the dark-rooms of a Scottish photographic company has proved so successful that blind people are now preferred for the work.

Mr Hector MacDonald, director of the firm at Alexandria, Dumfriesshire, said last night that it was now the company's policy to employ blind people in its dark-rooms because of their natural advantages.

Their greater sensitivity of bearing and touch give them distinct advantages over sighted people. Between them the blind workers handle 70 per cent of all the apertures and film processed by the firm for members of the public through chemists' shops in Scotland.

Northern England and Northern Ireland.

Their main task is to strip off the protective backing from the sensitised film materials. According to the firm, this is a delicate job, but their sense of touch is remarkably fine, the darkness does not worry them, and they can work faster and longer under these conditions than other people.

Mr James Livingstone, of the Department of Employment, which is responsible for their training, said: "I can think, for example, of a high-speed press operator who can recognise trouble by a change of machine sound, but dark-room work is almost unique in its entire suitability for blind workers."

Other dollar news, page 2

Other dollar news, page 2

Boy is sole survivor

Julian Williams, whose mother, sister, and three elderly relatives died when their car crashed on the Ashford bypass, Kent, on Tuesday, was being taken on a fifth birthday treat to the coast at the time. Yesterday he was lying badly injured in hospital unaware that he was the only one to survive the crash.

Julian, of Spruce Close, Larkfield, near Maidstone, was to have had a birthday party at his home yesterday.

Heavy going

Police were yesterday looking for a blue Ford tipper lorry stolen from Morning Lane, Hackney, London, with a 10-ton load of scrap worth around £4,000.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Alaska	31	SE	100	1013
Canada	31	SE	100	1013
Greenland	31	SE	100	1013
Europe	31	SE	100	1013
Asia	31	SE	100	1013
Africa	31	SE	100	1013
Australia	31	SE	100	1013
South America	31	SE	100	1013
Antarctica	31	SE	100	1013

C. cloudy; F. fair; R. rain; S. sunny.

SEA PASSAGES

S. North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), Irish Sea, Smooth.

St George's Channel: Smooth or slight.

Channel (E), Irish Sea: Smooth.

St George's Channel: Smooth or slight.

Channel (E), Irish Sea: Smooth.

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